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BELGRADE VIEWS OIL CRISIS IN POLAND, CEMA COUNTRIES

AU212220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Text] Warsaw, September--The new higher prices for gasoline and all other oil products as well as a decree restricting speed limits has been in effect in Poland for nearly 2 months now. The price of gasoline was increased by 15 percent and the maximum speed limits are 90 kilometers per hour, regardless of the type of road, for passenger automobiles and 70 kilometers per hour for motorcycles, buses and trucks. The latter measure is enforced daily and any violation is rigorously punished.

Although the rumors about the coming increase of gasoline prices were denied last spring, the increase has, nevertheless, taken place. True, this price increase in Poland had been a little less than in some other countries of "the socialist community" (the price of gasoline was increased 92.3 percent in Bulgaria, 51.2 percent in Czechoslovakia and 37.8 percent in Romania) because, in view of its large reserves and high output of coal, Poland uses less oil for its electric power production than others.

However, the energy crisis is also intensifying here in Poland and is growing increasingly more disturbing and causing some difficulties. With an unofficial explanation that everything has not been done to alleviate the crisis, it was officialy announced recently that the minister for energy, who had occupied that post for many years, and all his deputy and assistant ministers have been replaced and later it was also confirmed that a majority of the directors in this department had been dismissed. This is the first time in postwar Poland that a complete change of personnel has been made in such an important sector and it shows that the leadership is ready to bring more order into the sector of energy.

Oil Is Making Debts for the Country

Although the latest increase in the price of gasoline and all other oil products (the second such increase this year) did not provoke any notable reaction, it will considerably affect all consumers, including about two million automobile owners. However, it is maintained that, even despite these new prices, Poland will still further increase the deficit in its balance of payments both with the Soviet Union, where it imports about 80 percent of its oil supplies, and with the OPEC countries, where it imports the remaining 20 percent (the country itself produces about 350,000 tons of oil annually).

This year it will be necessary to import about 16.5 million tons of oil. And, as is officially claimed, nearly one quarter of this total will be imported from the convertible currency area. In view of the high rise of oil prices in the world market, this will place an additional burden of about Z1 billion on the balance of payments, that is, it will increase the deficit by about 20 percent; and, as is anticipated here, this percentage will be considerably higher next year.

The oil imported from the Soviet Union is also becoming more and more expensive because the Soviet Union's oil prices are formed annually on the basis of a 5-year average of world prices and, in view of the considerable increases in the oil prices in the world market, this logically places the USSR's allies in an increasingly more difficult position. This, too, has considerably disrupted the balance of payments of the East European countries. With the exception of Romania, all other CEMA countries show a deficit in their trade with USSR and in 1977 this deficit amounted to $1.9 billion.

Dangers of a Gap

The oil consumption in Poland as well as in other countries of the so-called "socialist community" is increasing at a dizzying rate. This increase in consumption is, it appears, higher than the Soviet Union's possibility to cover it fully. In the first 4 months of this year alone, the USSR exported to the other CEMA member countries some 30 million tons of oil, which is some 10 million tons more than in the same period of last year. As Soviet Premier Kosygin said at the CEMA session in June, the USSR will deliver to its bloc partners in the current 5-year plan a total of 370 million tons of oil, while in this year alone it is planned to deliver 80 million tons, but these deliveries will probably reach 90 million tons.

However, experts envisage that the gap between the increase in consumption in the bloc countries and the USSR production possibilities will inevitably deepen the crisis within CEMA. Poland and the other Moscow allies are particularly worried by the assumption that the price of oil in the world market will continue to increase, while some experts even think that the Soviet Union may offer its oil to the West--so as to ensure the necessary foreign exchange. The foreign exchange possibilities, for instance, of Poland to buy oil from the OPEC countries are increasingly smaller because the country's foreign debts now amount to some $400 per inhabitant.

Although it is somewhat better off than other countries because nearly 100 percent of the electrical energy production is based on domestic coal, Poland is, nonetheless, forced to a rigorous savings of oil because the automobile "boom" has reached unforseeable proportions, while modernization of agriculture has begun on a broad front.

Speed and Savings

The new price will probably not have a great influence on a reduction in gasoline consumption because here the automobile is still "the most important thing in the world--after an apartment. Even though for his average monthly pay a Pole can now buy only 293 liters of gasoline, he will certainly not give up driving at the expense of something else. However, more is expected from the speed limit. Experts have already calculated that this measure, under the condition that it is strictly adhered to, will reduce consumption by 50 million liters. For this reason the militia, together with experts, have, for several weeks, been carrying out a strict enforcement of the speed limit, along with a detailed check of the automobile engines' condition.

There have been loud complaints against agriculture because it has been established that the waste of oil in agriculture is the greatest, while the possibilities for control the smallest. Experts have established that because of the bad technical state of vehicles and because of general indifference some 50 percent of the overall consumption of fuel "goes up in smoke."

Certain Polish scientific institutes have embarked with great ambitions on finding the possibilites for saving at least some percentage of the expensive imported oil. Experts are conducting intensive tests mixing gasoline and certain alcoholic fuels, such as ethanol and methanol, which could be obtained in great quantities from domestic raw materials by a suitable processing of coal and potatoes.

PRAGUE DENIES REPORTS OF WARSAW PACT 'INTERVENTION FORCE'

AU211355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Vladimir Divis commentary in the column "A Note": "...Catch The Thief!"]

[Text] A few days ago the West German reactionary paper DIE WELT made a truly "sensational revelation": An "intervention force of the Warsaw Pact," 40,000-man strong, and composed primarily of Yemenis, Palestinians and Ethiopians is allegedly being formed on the territory of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen! And the reason for this "force" according to the liars from DIE WELT, "on instructions from Moscow," which is allegedly vitally dependent on deliveries of Arab crude oil, it is to be ready to occupy the Arab oil fields, in case of necessity. The spiritual fathers of this "repo.[illegible]" obviously relied on Goebbels' well-tested principle that "the greater the lie, the more likely it is to be believed...."

There is no doubt that this is insidious nonsense from the very beginning. Even in the West hardly anyone believed DIE WELT. Yet it is appropriate to ask what was the intention of those who gave birth to the "canard." Who ordered it from DIE WELT?

The real goal of its inspirers, was, above all, to blunt the mighty wave of disagreement and resistance that arose all over the world after the world press agencies reported the U.S. plan to form a 110,000-man-strong intervention force, consisting of paratroopers trained for combat in desert conditions. This real intervention force is designed, according to U.S. plans, to be deployed in the event that the Arab oil-producing countries stop crude oil exports to the United States for political reasons. The intervention units would then receive the order from the Pentagon to occupy the oil fields and thus insure anew the United States' access to the sources of this strategic raw materials. After all, some U.S. officials have publicly discussed these plans. They were perhaps surprised by the world public's reaction. That is why DIE WELT's "sensation" was so important for them, to be able to say: "Look, on the other side they are doing the same thing, so why the fuss." DIE WELT's editors and those who inspired the fabrication about the "Warsaw Pact's intervention force" thus got into a ridiculous situation--the situation of a thief who wants to divert attention from himself by calling "...catch the thief!"

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT, CURRENT UNGA SESSION

AU211345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Most Urgent Task"]

[Text] The general assembly, the most authoritative forum of the United Nations and whose contribution to the cause of peace and understanding among nations is indisputable, having been demonstrated by a considerable number of concrete deeds, is now meeting in the New York headquarters of this international organization. This is already the 34th session of the UN General Assembly and a number of urgent issues--among them primarily those pertaining to the solution of the most pressing problem of the present day, the feverish pursuit of armament--are on its agenda.

The General Assembly is convening at a time that is favorable for achieving further positive results in easing international tension. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet-American meeting on the highest level and the signing of the SALT II treaty represented not only a significant act on the road to detente but also a striking and inspiring example that should provide a new impetus for mankind to make headway in eliminating the dangerous threat posed by the accumulation of arms arsenals.

More than $400 billion are being spent annually in the world on arms. These enormous financial sums could be used for the well-being of mankind, if the imperialist states did not incite ever new rounds of armament, if they accepted the socialist countries' disarmament initiatives. Had the realistic and far-reaching proposals of the states of the socialist community been implemented, not only enormous material resources would have been saved but also the threat of conflicts would be remarkably reduced and the international atmosphere would improve. Mankind could sigh with relief and look with confidence to its peaceful future. It has an inalienable right to such a future because the right to a happy life in peace is the fundamental right of humanity.

Regrettably, the situation in which we live shows that the path to disarmament will be long and very complicated. One must spare no effort and sacrifice for the hope for a world without wars--a goal the best sons and daughters of whole generations fought for--to become reality in future. The American military budget for next year, already approved by the White House, is to considerably exceed the already astronomic sum of $128 billion and is the largest in the United States' peacetime history. President Carter has now released--and it was undoubtedly his concession to the war-mongering circles in the United States--another $33 billion for the MX strategic missile, a weapon the United States does not need for its defense. An armament program has already been prepared for the December session of the NATO council, which is made all the more dangerous by the plan to reinforce and modernize the pact's already pernicious nuclear potential in Western Europe. The Pershing II medium-range missiles are to be deployed at the American advance bases and thus in an area immediately bordering on our Western frontier.

We protest against such dangerous steps because they are aimed against peace, against the security of the socialist countries and against our own security. Those who approve such plans of NATO's military hierarchy bear full responsibility for them. History will condemn them for having fired a dangerous broadside against detente and against peace and that in the year which has gone down in the history of peace-loving mankind as the year of the signing of the SALT II treaty.

In this situation all peace-loving people are confronted, with all due urgency, with the necessity of stepping up the struggle against the feverish pursuit of armament and backing with all their weight the implementation of the significant initiatives of the socialist countries. These proposals were formulated concretely by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and by the session of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of our fraternal alliance. The draft declaration on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament, which is authored by the CSSR, is also of particular importance in this context. It is an initiative that we are submitting to the General Assembly session. Its basic idea was expressed in the May Day speech by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The adoption of the declaration and its implementation would facilitate disarmament negotiations and the international community would gain a code of principles for conducting disarmament talks, which has not existed so far. The declaration can play a very important role in future. It is also new evidence of our deep, sincere and lasting interest in solving the most important problem of current international relations--disarmament.

At the General Assembly session the Czechoslovak delegation will convey our views on all major world issues at present. In close cooperation with the other fraternal countries we want to contribute to the further intensification of international detente, to making the positive results achieved in political detente manifest also in the military sphere. This is why our delegation will unwaveringly assert the solution of the problem of disarmament, particularly of nuclear disarmament. We will call for the conclusion of a global treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, for a convention strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear countries and for creating conditions for the achievement of positive results at the Geneva Disarmament Committee. We will back with all our weight the materialization of the treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests and the adoption of a treaty document banning the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

Our resolute voice will also resound in the discussions of other major international issues, be it the development of economic cooperation or the solution of dangerous situations in the crisis-ridden parts of the world, particularly in the Middle East.

Czechoslovakia is a founding member of the United Nations and always supports the constructive work of this significant world organization. We will proceed in the same way at the present General Assembly session. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his recent speech at the rally of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship: "The efforts to insure lasting peace and the final victory of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is being seriously jeopardized by the continuing accumulation of increasingly effective means of annihilation of human beings and destruction of material values. This is why we believe that the most important task of the present period--confronting not only governments but also political movements, social and public organizations, literally all mankind--is the achievement of a breakthrough in halting the arms race and bringing about disarmament. We are convinced that no one can stand aloof to the effort to tackle this task."

The reduction of armament and the creation of conditions for future disarmament are the most urgent task of mankind. We have never spared any effort to solve it and will spare no effort in future either. We are interested in insuring a happy and contented life in peace for the present and future generations.

EAST GERMANY COMMENTS ON VIENNA PEACE INSTITUTE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU221625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Joachim Koschak dispatch from Vienna: "The Lie of the 'Threat' Founders Against Reality; The Legend of a 'Danger From the East'--A Torpedo for SALT II; Socialism Imparts Decisive Incentives for Disarmament"]

[Text] Thus far all the decisive initiatives for detente and the policy of peaceful coexistence have come from the Soviet Union and from the community of socialist states. That is what FRG scientist Dr Gerhard Kade, vice president of the Vienna International Institute for Peace, underscored at the international press conference in the Austrian capital where he presented his book entitled: "The Lie Of The Threat-On The Legend Of The Danger From The East."

The proposals of the Soviet Union, he went on to explain, are being dictated by a single idea: To lastingly safeguard the most important human right, the right to live in peace. And if people in Western states ask whether those proposals are meant to be honest or mere propaganda, the FRG scientist noted, socialism should be taken at its word.
[paragraph continues]

"The proposed agreements should be concluded. Merely insinuating that the socialist states are not earnest about their peace initiatives is not proof."

Italian General Nino Pasti, former deputy commander in chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, stressed at the press conference that the lie of the "danger from the east" first and foremost disturbs the process of detente and arms limitation. The lie originates with the interests of those industrial and military forces which object to detente and disarmament. Precisely for that reason those groups are intensifying their activities, are deliberately imperiling the SALT II treaty and want to block continuation of negotiations for SALT III. Pasti termed the increase in the U.S. military budget by $2.7 billion for the new fiscal year, which begins on 1 October, announced by U.S. President Carter, as extraordinary. As a result U.S. arms expenditures will climb to $141.2 billion.

Broaching the rearming of Western Europe with nuclear weapons, a policy pursued by NATO, Pasti stated that it would "transform Western Europe into a nuclear Maginot line for the defense of the United States." That policy is part of a military strategic concept that deliberately exposes Europe to a possible nuclear strike.

In Pasti's view the military balance cannot be changed by the arms race and the United States is not in a position to achieve superiority. On the basis of his knowledge as former NATO deputy commander in chief for Europe and the person responsible for nuclear problems, Pasti submitted estimates according to which the United States is expending the most energy and the greatest financial means of all the countries in the world for armaments and for increasing its armed forces.

In conclusion Senator Pasti underscored that history has borne out the fact that the armed forces of the Soviet Union and its allies are of a defensive and not of an offensive nature. Certain quarters in NATO, whose armed forces are much larger than required for its defense are striving to distort the truth about the nature of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. First and foremost they thus want to defend their unbridled and unjustified arms race.

Soviet military historian Dr Daniel Proyektor recalled that since World War II the NATO states have spent roughly twice as much for armaments as the Warsaw Pact states. The hysterical campaigns in the West about "bomber and missile gaps" only serve the purpose of ushering in new rounds of the arms race. The threat lie also goes absolutely counter to the socio-economic and political system of socialism, Proyektor underscored. Neither the Soviet Union or its allies coveted foreign territories or had material interest in war or arms profits, he said.

The second volume of the book "Christians and Marxists in Peace Conversation," published by the Vienna Institute for Peace Research jointly with the International Peace Institute, also was presented at the press conference. University professor Dr Walter Hollitscher, coauthor of the book, and Dr Sigrid Poellinger, representative of the Peace Research Institute, explained to the journalists the concerns of the book in which the necessity and possibility of the joint endorsement of peace, detente and disarmament by Marxists and Christians is emphasized in the light of contributions by Marxist and Christians authors from several countries.

USSR'S USTINOV, KULIKOV ATTEND BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU212019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of Bulgarian Army Day, Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador in Moscow, gave a reception at the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow tonight. The reception was attended by Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and USSR minister of defense, as well as by Marshal Viktor Kulikov first deputy minister of defense commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and by officers and generals of the Soviet Army.

Also among those present were veterans of the Great Patriotic War who participated in Bulgaria's liberation from fascism and capitalism, members of the central leadership and aktivists of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and several high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PAPER CARRIES 'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON NYERERE VISIT

AU211424 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

["Announcement" on the official, friendly visit of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 15 to 18 September 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, (Mwalimu) Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 15 to 18 September 1979. The president visited economic projects, historical monuments, and notable sites in Sofia, Varna and Stara Zagora.

Wherever he went the president was cordially welcomed by the working people--who expressed the friendly feeling of the Bulgarian people for the people of Tanzania.

Todor Zhivkov and Julius Nyerere exchanged views on a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations and the prospects of their development, as well as on topical international issues.

The following officials participated in the talks: on the Bulgarian side:

Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Milko Balev, head of the State Council Chairman's Office; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building history; and Serafim Serafimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Republic of Tanzania.

On the Tanzanian side the following officials participated in the talks:

Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs; P. (Sozigua), press secretary of the president; C.D. Msuya, minister of industry; Paul James Casmir Ndebo, ambassador of Tanzania to Bulgaria, and Mrs D.J. (Bantu) director of European and American affairs at the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, signed a joint declaration on the development of bilateral cooperation and on the stands of the two countries as regards to a number of international issues.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the friendly atmosphere and positive results of the visit will considerably contribute to the further development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania, which is to the advantage of both the Tanzanian and the Bulgarian peoples, and will also contribute to the international understanding and the consolidation of peace.

(Mwalimu) Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, invited Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Joint Declaration

AU211445 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Sep 79 pp 1, AU

[Text of Bulgarian-Tanzanian joint declaration, signed by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman and Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 17 September in Sofia]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and (Mwalimu) Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, agreed upon the following declaration, as a result of their talks concerning the development of bilateral cooperation and after a wide-ranging exchange of views on international problems:

I. Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed his high evaluation of the Bulgarian people's successes in the construction of socialism under the leadership of the BCP. Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his high appreciation of the achievements of the people of Tanzania, under the leadership of the revolutionary party in the country's economic and social development.

The two leaders express their satisfaction at the hitherto accomplished development of relations of friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania, on the basis of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity on the basis of noninterference in domestic affairs and on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. The two sides confirm their mutual desire to continue to encourage this movement also in the future.

To this purpose the two sides agreed to contribute to the expansion of relations between their parties and states, through meetings and exchange of opinions, as well as through consultations at all levels and on all aspects of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sectors, as well as on important international issues.

The two leaders agreed to intensify the contacts between the parliaments, trade unions, sports, youth and other mass organizations and between citizens of the two countries.

The two leaders consider that it is necessary to expand relations in the fields of culture, attaching great importance to the mutual acquaintance with the cultural heritage, customs, history and arts of the two peoples.

The United Republic of Tanzania congratulates the Bulgarian people on the celebration of their remarkable anniversary--the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

The two leaders express themselves in favor of expanding mutual information throughout exchange of publications and visits.

The two leaders welcome the favorable development of economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania. They attach great importance to the work of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and positively evaluated the third session of this committee held in Sofia in August 1979, the decisions of which represent a solid basis for the further development of bilateral economic relations.

At the same time the two leaders note that unused opportunities exist in this sector as regards to mutual cooperation. They stress the necessity of expanding and intensifying economic cooperation through building joint enterprises and through the construction of complete projects, through the adoption of technological methods, through draft projects for plants and other industrial enterprises, as well as through the establishment of joint trade enterprises.

The two leaders stress their readiness to develop their cooperation in the agricultural sector, through the joint establishment of projects in the sector of plant growing, irrigation, delivery of machines, technological means and visits of experts.

The two sides express their mutual interest in establishing cooperation in the exploitation of sea resources, through joint programs on fishing and the fishing industry, canning industry and other mutually advantageous forms of cooperation.

The two sides support the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the transportation sector through the establishment of infrastructures and transport equipment, the creation of joint transportation enterprises, and the mutual granting of respective rights and opportunities for maritime and air transport.

The two leaders agreed to expand scientific-technical cooperation between their countries through exchanges of specialists, the organization of short-term and regular courses of training and specialization, and granting of scholarships for high school and higher education.

The two leaders express their readiness to expand the exchange of goods, to improve its structure and to guarantee the development of this exchange by adopting long-term programs in this sector.

The two leaders express themselves in favor of the necessity of expanding the contractual-legal basis of mutual cooperation in all sectors by signing respective contracts, agreements and programs.

II. Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and (Mualimu) Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, unanimously agree in the evaluation that there is no alternative to detente and to peaceful cooperation among states. They declare themselves in favor of intensifying detente and transforming it into an irreversible process.

The two leaders point out the great importance of the CSCE Final Act on the consolidation of peace and the necessity of implementing the Helsinki principles in their entirety as regards relations among states. [paragraph continues]

In this connection they express the hope that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will give an impetus to the further application of the Helsinki Final Act as a long-term program of action for consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The United Republic of Tanzania expresses its high evaluation of the peace-loving policy conducted by the people's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at consolidating the atmosphere of trust, good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation among the European states.

The two leaders consider that the process of political detente can be guaranteed only by effective disarmament measures leading to full disarmament. In this connection the two leaders welcome the SALT II treaty signed by the USSR and the United States and declare themselves in favor of its prompt ratification. The two leaders declare themselves in favor of the earliest possible implementation of the decisions adopted by the UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, aimed at the final goal, which is universal and full disarmament. The two leaders declare themselves in favor of convening a world disarmament conference.

The two leaders note that the situation in the Middle East continues to represent a danger threatening world peace. They consider that the comprehensive political settlement of the problem can be achieved only after the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, only after the implementation of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create an independent state and the guarantee of the independent existence and security of all states situated in this area, including Israel.

The two leaders confirm their support for the appeal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The two leaders stress the important role played by the nonalined movement in international relations and support the activities of this movement to the benefit of peace, detente and for the final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as for the reorganization of international economic relations on the basis of equal rights and democracy. The Bulgarian side highly appreciates the active role played by the United Republic of Tanzania in the nonalined movement.

The two leaders highly value the successful work of the sixth nonalined conference of state and government leaders held in Havana in September 1979, at which the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement was once more confirmed, and at which the political will and resolve of the participants to respect the principle of nonalinement, and on this basis, to strengthen the unity of the movement and to contribute to the struggle to settle the urgent problems of our time, was expressed.

The two leaders support the activities of the UN and their role as an important factor in the maintenance of peace and security and in the development of international cooperation.

The two leaders support the establishment of just international economic relations, based on mutual rights and mutual advantage, without any discrimination in international trade, as well as the inalienable right of all states to freely dispose of their natural resources.

III. The two leaders declare that they will continue fully to support the African peoples' struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa. The United Republic of Tanzania highly appreciates the political, moral and material support rendered by the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the peoples fighting against colonialism, racism and apartheid in defending their political and economic independence, as well as their social progress.

The two leaders declare themselves against the intrigues and aggressive actions of imperialism in Africa. To put it more precisely, they resolutely oppose and denounce the maneuvers and plans of the imperialist forces aimed at perpetuating and legalizing the domination of the white minority in Zimbabwe in any form whatsoever. In this connection they appeal for a true and effective transfer of power to the majority of the population of Zimbabwe through free and honest elections. The two leaders declare in the meantime that they will persist in supporting the armed struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, which is the only legal and authentic representative of the Zimbabwe people.

The two leaders resolutely denounce the actions of the apartheid regime in South Africa, aimed at perpetuating the illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia and support SWAPO as the only true representative of the Namibian people in their struggle for liberation and national independence as well as for preserving at the same time, the country's territorial integriy.

The two leaders resolutely condemn the policy of apartheid practiced by the South African regime and express their solidarity with the people's struggle for political and social rights, as well as for a free and democratic development. The two leaders highly appreciate the participation of the frontline states in the struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism in that area and express gratitude for the sacrifices they are making for the success of this struggle. The two leaders severely condemn the aggression actions and armed provocations of the racists against the frontline states and insist upon the immediate stopping of such actions. The People's Republic of Bulgaria evaluates highly the role of the United Republic of Tanzania in the council of frontline states.

The two leaders welcome the consolidation of the anti-imperialist and anticolonial unity of the African peoples and countries. The two leaders stress the important role of the Organization of African Unity for the unity of Africa and for the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against racism and apartheid, for national independence and development of cooperation among African states.

The two leaders express their satisfaction at the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding in which the negotiations have proceeded. The two leaders evaluate the visit of the president of the United Republic of Tanzania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria as an important contribution to the development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania. The two leaders are convinced that the further intensification and expansion of relations between the two countries is to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Tanzanian peoples, and serves the cause of the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and social progress, the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, for the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Julius Nyerere, for the United Republic of Tanzania. Sofia, 17 September 1979.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF PALESTINIAN TU DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

AU211400 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Text of communique on 14-18 September visit to Bulgaria of a delegation of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions a delegation of the Palestinian Federation of Trade Unions led by Fathi Ragib, secretary general of the federation, visited Bulgaria from 14 to 18 September. [paragraph continues]

The following persons were members of the Palestinian delegation: Fathi Ragib, secretary general of the federation and leader of the delegation, and Haydar Ibrahim, secretary of the Palestinian Federation of Trade Unions.

The delegation was received by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the active cooperation between the Bulgarian and Palestinian trade unions, as well as their mutual readiness to further expand and strengthen their cooperation.

It was noted that the July 1979 visit of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in Bulgaria, and his meeting with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, opened new prospects for further strengthening and developing Bulgarian-Palestinian trade union cooperation.

The delegation of the Palestinian trade unions expressed its warm gratitude for the fraternal support and solidarity rendered by the Bulgarian trade unions to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian delegation had talks with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, whose members were: Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions; Petur Braykov, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions; and Zdravka Peeva, head of the "international" department of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

During the talks the delegations exchanged information on the activity and tasks of the Bulgarian trade unions and the Palestinian Trade Unions Federation as well as opinions on some topical issues of the international trade union movement.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council briefed the guests on the working people's participation in the construction of the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on the high working activity for implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and BCP National Conference, and the 5th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The representatives of the Palestinian trade unions highly evaluated the great successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under BCP leadership in constructing the developed socialist society and expressed their gratitude for the active and selfless support of the Bulgarian people for the struggle of the working people and people of Palestine.

The delegations of the Bulgarian and Palestinian trade unions expressed unity of thought in discussing the basic questions of the international trade union movement. They stressed the great significance of the Ninth World Trade Unions Congress and its decisions for strengthening the international workers' and trade unions' solidarity and implementing the even closer cooperation between the trade union organizations in the struggle against imperialism and capitalist exploitation, and for satisfying the socioeconomic interests of the workers class, for freedom, national independence and social progress.

The Bulgarian and Palestinian trade union representatives were unanimous that more insistent efforts are to be made in order to strengthen world peace and turn detente into an irrevocable process. In this context they noted the great significance of the process of detente after the Helsinki conference. They greeted the signing of SALT II as an important step on the way to stopping the arms race and achieving lasting peace, security and cooperation among peoples. International detente, the unity of the Arab peoples and their union with the world anti-imperialist movement are the promising conditions of the peoples' successful struggle for national liberation, independence and progress.

The two delegations paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They stressed that the Camp David agreement reached under U.S. sponsorship creates not only serious difficulties for comprehensively solving the Middle East conflict, but also leads towards a new and dangerous complication in the Middle East and toward continuing the aggression against the Palestinian people and its national rights. The just and lasting solution of the crisis in this region can be achieved only through the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and through implementing the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and create an independent Palestinian state.

The two delegations condemned the Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, an aggression which has cost the lives of many innocent citizens, as well as the Israeli colonizing policy aimed at constructing military settlements in the occupied territories. They greeted the heroism and courage of the Palestinian people fighting for its rights. The representatives of the two trade union organizations stressed that the most important aspect of the present political situation is to strengthen the unity and cohesion of all patriotic forces in the Arab world in the struggle against the anti-Arab separate agreements and the capitulation course of the Egyptian leadership, and for implementing the decisions of the Baghdad conference.

The delegations of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Palestinian Federation of Trade Unions expressed their unreserved support for and solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. They decisively condemned the barbarous armed attacks of the South African and Rhodesian regimes on Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, as well as their efforts to preserve the last hotbeds of racism and neocolonialism in southern Africa.

The two delegations warmly support the just and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people in defense of its national sovereignty, and greet the constructive policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at establishing peace and strengthening security in Southeast Asia. They greet the historic victory of the Kampuchean Front of National Liberation.

The delegations expressed their complete solidarity with the struggle of the democratic and progressive forces in Chile, Uruguay, San Salvador and other Latin American countries against the fascist and reactionary regimes.

The two delegations greeted the victory of the Nicaraguan people against the bloody dictatorship of Somoza and support the efforts of Nicaragua's provisional government for leading the country toward democratic development and social progress.

During their talks the delegations stressed that the cooperation between the Bulgarian and Palestinian trade unions is developing on an ascending line and is in the interest of the peoples of the two sides [strani]. They expressed their readiness to expand and strengthen this cooperation, which was confirmed by the joint plan for the period 1980-81, signed by the two sides.

The two sides expressed their firm conviction that the visit of the delegation of the Palestinian Federation of Trade Unions and the talks conducted during the visit will give a new impetus to further strengthening, developing and expanding the contacts and cooperation between the two sides' [strani] trade unions.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF SRV'S VO CHI CONG

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU211722 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 21 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president received Mr Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo of the CC of the VCP and vice premier of Vietnam.

The Bulgarian party leader and head of state was made familiar with the work of here-sitting eighth session of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission. They also discussed other bilateral issues.

The meeting was attended by Mr Krustyu Trichkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

23 September Departure

AU232037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The state economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy premier, departed on 23 September from Bulgaria.

The delegation took part in the 8th session of the Joint Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Vietnamese Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation at which new and important decisions on further strengthening economic cooperation were adopted.

The Vietnamese guests visited industrial plants and agro-industrial complexes, and were briefed on the development of our agriculture.

At Sofia airport the Vietnamese guests were cordially seen off by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission, as well as by other officials.

Zhivkov To Visit SRV

AU211822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, [SRV], a Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and BCP Central Committee first secretary, will pay an official friendly visit to the SRV at the end of September through the beginning of October 1979.

LYUDOMILA ZHIVKOVA HEADS OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO UNGA

AU221422 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] left for New York today. It is Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee of Culture.

She was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, by Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture, by Raymond Garthoff, U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria and by other officials.

Arrival in New York

AU232002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 23 September Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee of Culture, arrived in New York, where she will lead the Bulgarian delegation to the UN General Assembly 34th session.

At Kennedy airport Comrade Zhivkova was greeted by a representative of the UN Protocol Department, Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to the United Nations, Konstantin Grigorov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the United States, and other officials and members of our representation at the United Nations.

The leader of our delegation will speak on 28 September at the UN General Assembly and present Bulgaria's position on the most important and topical issues of the contemporary world. In addition Comrade Zhivkova will have many meetings with responsible state leaders attending the session.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS ON ELECTION

AU221505 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 22, (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a message of greetings to Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of his electing as chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

"Your electing to these highly responsible posts is a proof of the great trust the members of the party and all the people of Angola place in you, the loyal brother-in-arms of the great son of the Angolan people, the consistent revolutionary-internationalist and eminent politician and statesman of Africa, Antonio Agostinho Neto," the message reads in part. "They see in you the true successor of his cause and follower of his bequests in the struggle for a happy future of the Angolan working people under the leadership of their well-tested combat vanguard--the MPLA-Workers' Party."

"I avail myself of the opportunity to express our deep confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the MPLA-Workers' Party, between Bulgaria and Angola, will continue to strengthen and deepen to the benefit of our two nations, in the interest of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, of the cause of peace and social progress in the world," says the message.

ZHIVKOV VISITS TURGOVISHTE OKRUG

AU221840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, arrived in Turgovishte today.

He is accompanied by the comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulchev, Petur Dyulgerov, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov, the deputy chairman of the State Council; Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; and Pantaley Zarev, chairman of the Writers' Union."

Thousands of citizens gathered on the main square of the city to welcome Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other guests of honor.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him visited the native home of the famous Bulgarian painter Ivan Marinov, which has been transformed into an art gallery.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov held a meeting with the okrug party committee and with the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee."

A meeting was held at the local theater of Turgovishte tonight, at which the party, administrative, economic and social aktiv of the okrug reported to the visiting leaders on their achievements and pledged to pursue their efforts in attaining efficiency and quality in all sectors of material and intellectual life.

"The participants in the meeting very warmly and cordially welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, he greeted the communists and all working people in the okrug and congratulated them on their achievements. He wished them further prosperity in this beautiful and heroic part of our motherland. Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the tasks which the party is now coping with, in the further construction of socialist Bulgaria. He also dwelt on certain topical issues of the international situation."

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT PIONEER CELEBRATION 23 SEPTEMBER

AU231828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "More than 6,000 members of the pioneer and Chavdar organization came today to the historic Yastrbino area to mark the 35th anniversary of the Dimitrov Pioneer Organization. The festive celebration was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee; and other party and state leaders."

The guests were greeted with exceptional cordiality and exclamations glorifying the BCP. The pioneer organization handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a report-pledge, in which they reported their activities under the leadership of the BCP and promised new successes in the future.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a moving speech." He pointed out the historic importance of the Yastrebino area which witnessed many partisan battles and acts of heroism. Describing the happy life of Bulgaria's children he stressed the importance of the pioneers' organization as a means of educating the children and preparing them for their future tasks under the leadership of the BCP.

SVOBODA FUNERAL SET FOR 26 SEPTEMBER

LD211754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The commission for the organization of the state funeral announces that the funeral ceremonies following the death of the meritorious party and state figure, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda, will be held on Wednesday 26 September at 1300 at Prague Castle.

The coffin with the remains of the deceased will lie in state on the day of the funeral in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle from 0800 to 1200. The funeral cortege will proceed from Prague Castle across Letna Plateau to the Prague crematorium at Stranice.

At Letna Plateau the last tributes will be paid to Comrade Ludvik Svoboda by members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, of other armed units of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and by the citizens of Prague.

On the day of the funeral, state mourning will obtain until 1800. From 2000 today until Wednesday at 1800, state flags of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at half mast, or black flags, will fly on state and public buildings.

Condolence books will be opened at Prague Castle, as well as in the Prague building of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the Federal Assembly, the Ministry of National Defense, and in the building of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava on Tuesday 25 September from 0900 to 1800 and on Wednesday from 0900 to 1200.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH GROMYKO AT UNITED NATIONS

LD211944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, met in New York today with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers exchanged views on some questions of bilateral relations. They pointed, above all, to the importance of the personal meetings of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak for strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two communist parties, states and their peoples.

The two ministers also discussed a number of international questions connected with the current meeting of the UN General Assembly.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES REPORT ON ZHIVKOV VISIT

LD212120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government have discussed a report on the results of the official friendly 12-14 September visit to Czechoslovakia by the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

They expressed full agreement with the steps of the party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government voiced appreciation of the results so far and the levels achieved in the all-round cooperation between the two fraternal communist parties and countries, based on principles of socialist internationalism. They expressed the conviction that the results of the talks will significantly contribute to further developing all-round fraternal relations between the CPCZ and BCP, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people, for further strengthening the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers' movement and peace in the world. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government instructed relevant party and state organs to take measures for the fulfillment of the tasks ensuing from the talks in the interest of an even broader and more intensive deepening of close relations and cooperation on a qualitatively higher level in all spheres of mutual relations.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES MEDIA, WARSAW PACT OFFICIAL

AU212111 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] CTK--Yesterday [19 September] Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, received the representatives of the mass communications media. Col Gen D. Litovtsev, senior representative to the CSSR of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact, was also present on the occasion.

BILAK RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

LD211932 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, met on Friday with Assistant Secretary General of the Syrian Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, who is on a short visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee. They exchanged views on the parties' work in the realization of the conclusions of congresses, considered the results of cooperation and pointed out further possibilities and prospects of its development.

DPFLP LEADER ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

LD211935 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], led by General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah arrived here on Friday on a short working visit.

LENART, COLOTKA VISIT BLAST FURNACE OVERHAUL SITE

LD222116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, chairman of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the site of the general overhaul of No 2 blast furnace in the East Slovak iron works in Kosice today.

Accompanied by Jan Pric, leading secretary of the East Slovak Regional Party Committee and (Jan Prondos), chairman of the Regional National Committee, they inspected the new blast furnace, which the workers had successfully shifted from the place of assembly to the foundations for the furnace yesterday. This inaugurated the second and decisive stage of the general overhaul.

After a tour of the building site (Otto Tomacu), enterprise director of the East Slovak iron works, and representatives of supply organizations briefed the guests about the progress made by the overhaul operation so far. The operation has no equal either in this country or in the world in terms of scope and short duration.

Comrade Lenart expressed sincere admirations and cordial thanks to the workers engaged in the general overhaul for their selfless work.

BRNO FAIR REVEALS CSSR'S LAG IN MICROELECTRONICS

AU222016 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

["(JFK)"-signed article in the column "On a topical theme": "Confrontations at the Fair"]

[Summary] The Brno fair shows exhibits of the best and most modern products offered on the market and thus is also a ruthless confrontation of achievements. Exhibits not in step with modern development do not attract either the visitors or buyers and either those coming to the fair to look and become acquainted with the products or those coming to make a good sale and a good purchase.

The largest laymen's crowds are at the stands exhibiting things of minimum size and maximum utility value: "Tape recorders the size of a pocket calculator and pocket calculators the size of a visiting card. In brief, microelectronics is a branch in the development of which we have considerably 'overslept' and in which we must catch up most. The vast crowds of people pressing forward here prove to us that we just do not know how to make these things, that they are almost unknown in our country; that is the reason for so much interest and admiration." If it were merely a matter of minicalculators and minitape recorders, perhaps we could even get over it. "But the rousing fact lies elsewhere, where it has perhaps escaped the lay visitors: In the amount of electronics, and particularly microelectronics, shown at this engineering fair, and the number of engineering branches it is pushing its way into--the number of places where the products of a branch we are so far simply ignorant of are already being used and will be increasingly applied.

"On the other hand we can also see products which are comparable to foreign ones." That applies to agricultural technology, where electronics is used in thinning out sugarbeet and where the international cooperation of CEMA countries is developing with promise. "And even although that sphere, too, reveals typical diseases like the 'thorny' path from the prototype to the production (it is useless to remember the agricultural automobile), we can see there very nice results."

"If we are to compete on the world markets with such vultures as the large national monopolies, we cannot do makeshift work as with a hobby. Without international cooperation, without specialization, which would enable the concentration of means for the development of branches with the best long-term prospects, without all that it will be simply impossible.

"And another thing will logically come into a visitor's mind in this confrontation at the fair: If the world market is harsh and ruthless, it will probably be necessary on the domestic economic scene to insist strictly on a literal adherence to the rules and to refuse to tolerate any benevolence."

TRIBUNA COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Prague TRIBUNA No 35 29 Aug 79 p 2 WA

[Commentary by Frantisek Kudrna: "No Quarter Given"]

[Text] A friend of mine was telling me about something that happened to him recently. He was placing insulation on the foundations of a house and still needed about two or three rolls of tar paper. He went to several stores--they did not have it. Then he found one where they had lots of it. However, the storekeeper insisted that all of it had already been sold. My unhappy friend pleaded. It was to no avail. Finally he remarked that he would naturally show his appreciation, and pulled out a hundred-crown note. And behold--he was offered not two but six rolls if necessary.

There is talk about similar things happening: For example, that salesmen in butcher shops have some kind of a distribution net of their own for selling better quality meat. This is the way in which they try to take advantage of certain difficulties in supply.

Yes, we undoubtedly do have certain difficulties in our economy. Their causes lie partly beyond ourselves, in the international economic situation and in the arms race policy of the imperialist states, and partly--no one is trying to hide this fact--in ourselves. The RUDE PRAVO article of 15 August has discussed this subject in detail.

The unprecedented, steady, sharp rise in the price of raw materials has exerted a considerable impact on our economy which is dependent, to a significant extent, on imports of raw materials. Because of this--but also because of other reasons--in order not to get into debt too deeply, we must often export even things which were originally intended for our domestic market. And thus it sometimes happens that some products become available in the market in a smaller volume. And it is there where the petit bourgeois, a person with the personality of an exploiter, guided by the principle "Grab for yourself as much as you can at the expense of your fellow citizens" sees his great opportunity. He tries to capitalize on the difficulties to the utmost.

After all, that is what a petit bourgeois has always been: When the revolution was forging successfully ahead, he was nimbly maneuvering to get himself into the front ranks, to draw attention to himself, to get the glory (and the well-paid functions) by being the one who was the most radical, the most revolutionary... And when the revolutionary process encounters difficulties, he is the first who prognosticates ominous portents, succumbs to defeatism and complains and betrays. And in order to atone for his erstwhile support of the revolution he is willing to commit the most cruel counterrevolutionary deeds. That is why, once the socialist revolution attains victory, the petit bourgeois and his ideology are its greatest internal enemy.

V.I. Lenin aptly characterized the petit bourgeois, as follows: "And in the wake of the capitalist exploiters stumbles along the vast mass of the petit bourgeois about whom decades of historical experience in all countries testify that it flounders and vacillates, goes today to the proletariat, tomorrow it is frightened by the difficulties of a change-over, falls into a panic at the first defeat or partial defeat of the workers, gets nervous, runs hither and thither, whimpers, shifts from camp to camp..."

It is therefore no mere occurrence that when complicated internal and external conditions ensure, the petit bourgeois becomes activated. He attempts to take advantage of the difficulties, to exacerbate them as much as possible, in order to profit from them as much as possible. And it is typical that it is precisely he, the person who often tries in an atrocious manner to skin his working fellow citizens, who is most upset over a temporary shortage of some product (which he often has caused himself or intensified) and who cries that the regime is incompetent.

This is nothing new. Oldtimers recall very well, for example, how before 1948 textile merchants used to artificially bring about shortages of textiles. At that time we had rationing, the so-called clothing coupons. Only you got almost nothing for those coupons. Merchants would say to people with a kindly smile: "It stands to reason, this is the way we get supplied by the nationalized industry. Why be surprised, after all, it's the communists who are in charge, aren't they?" But you could get anything from them under the counter. While a working-class mother could not find even diapers, they lived in self-indulgence, in luxury. Their secret storerooms bulged at the seams. Our party at that time became the initiator of a broad check-up which was carried out by workers with the assistance of the state apparatus. And before the eyes of the workers for whom till that time no textile products were available at the stores, there were revealed enormous stores--entire truck-loads--of products, some often already spoiled. The blackmarketeers then marched to where they belonged. And the workers again saw the proof of who it is that protects their vital interests. And thus, in effect, what was at issue were not just textiles but the confidence of the masses!

The victory of socialism has by far not ended our struggle against the petit bourgeois and the petit bourgeois outlook. We recall very well the role played by the petit bourgeoisie during the 1968-1969 crisis. The document, Lesson from Crisis Development in Party and Society, after the 13th CPCZ Congress emphasized this, as follows: "Emphasis of political and ideological work caused a blunting of the struggle against bourgeois ideologies, petit bourgeois trends and ideological diversion. The impact inevitably acted to loosen the ties between the party and the masses of workers. These mistakes and shortcomings had all the more serious consequences in our country because inside our society's social structure great influence was exerted by the petit bourgeois strata in the villages and among citizens of towns. These strata represented an important political stream with a great tradition, a strong organization and a developed petit bourgeois ideology of nationalism, Masarykism and social democratism, all of which had deep roots and permeated even some parts of the working class."

We must never forget the lesson derived from those years of crisis. It confirms the historical experience of the entire revolutionary communist movement, namely, that in the struggle against the petit bourgeoisie there can be no quarter given because there are only two options: One, that the petit bourgeois succeeds in his erosive activity that leads to the discreditation of socialism and the policy of the party, thus preparing fertile soil for counterrevolutionary activity or, two, that by revealing his machinations, his real face and his parasitism we shall strengthen the confidence of the masses in party and socialism. For we know very well that the struggle against the petit bourgeoisie is the struggle for the masses, for the belief in the rightness of socialism. That is why we must be absolutely implacable and mobilize for the struggle above all the entire party--from its top to its bottom. We must adopt and implement any measures which are necessary in order to prevent these wreckers from having an open field for their operations.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS--In the CSSR, plowing has been finished on 28.7 percent of the planned area. The sowing of winter crops has just started--so far about 50,000 hectares have been sown--mostly in the Czech lands. To date, potatoes have been gathered on 13.9 percent of the area. In Slovankia, corn has been harvested on 59.6 percent of the area, in the Czech lands on 26.2 percent. The CSSR state grain procurement plan has been fulfilled 99.1 percent by 16 September. CSSR-wide about 1.4 percent of the barley and oats-sown area remainsto be harvested. About 41,500 hectares of corn for silage remain to be narvested in the Central Bohemian Region. [PragueRUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU]

STATE OF FIELDWORK--In the Czech lands by 16 September, legumina have been harvested on 71.4 percent of the sown area, straw on 92.2 percent, corn for silage on 26.2 percent, potatoes on 10.9 percent of the sown area and plowing has been done on 26.4 percent of the planned area. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Sep p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO SOVIET TROOPS IN GDR

Troop Review, Dinner Toasts

LD200248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] After their meeting with various units of the Soviet Armed Forces stationed in the GDR today, the GDR leading officials visited the Soviet forces school for local warrant officers. This school, founded in 1972, trains specialists and instructors for the Soviet Armed Forces. Erich Honecker and the other guests visited the barracks, classrooms and other accommodations. After inspecting the school for future warrant officers of the Soviet Army, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership returned to the parade ground. Artists from the song and dance ensembles of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany gave a concert. At the end of the concert the guests and soldiers joined in the "Druzhba-Friendship" song, which has become a musical symbol for the firm alliance between the peoples of both countries and their armies.

The soldiers gave a tumultuous welcome to the fraternal fighting greetings conveyed by Erich Honecker to all members of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces. At the end of his speech Erich Honecker, on the 30th anniversary of the GDR and on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers, handed an Ernst-Thaelmann band of honor with ribbons to the troop unit.

On behalf of the soldiers Lieutenant Colonel Shchtorgin expressed thanks for the cordial words and greetings by Erich Honecker, as well as for the honor bestowed on them. This meeting was further proof of the great attention paid by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government to the soldiers of the Soviet Army who fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty on GDR territory. As a sign of deep friendship and alliance, Lieutenant Colonel Shchtorgin handed a valuable piece of inlay work to Erich Honecker. The meeting on the parade ground of the army unit ended with the Internationale.

After the conclusion of the visit to the troop units the members of the GDR party and state leadership were invited to a dinner by Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy and Erich Honecker proposed toasts to the fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR, the CPSU and the SED, to the brotherhood-in-arms between the Soviet Army and the National People's Army.

Soviet General's Speech

LD192346 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] In his reply to Erich Honecker's speech to the Soviet troops stationed in the GDR, Army General Ivanovskiy said that life has shown that Vladimir Ilich Lenin was quite right when he repeatedly spoke of the importance of the victory of the socialist order on German soil for the common cause of communists.

The foundation of the GDR is a turning point in the history of Germany, in the whole post-war development of Europe. During his address Army General Ivanovskiy pointed to the concerted foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries, to their active policy of peace and to the concurrent great efforts to increase vigilance, strengthen the defense capability of their countries and the fighting strength of their armed forces.

Since the first days of Great October, the CPSU has paid undiminished attention to strengthening the defense capability of the USSR and to perfecting its armed forces. The outstanding achievements of our country in the development of the economy, science and technology made it possible, General Ivanovskiy said, to equip the Soviet Army with the most modern weapons and military hardware.

In conclusion he spoke in cordial terms on the subject of our forthcoming national day. He said: On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the GDR we wish you, dear German friends, all working people of the republic, from the bottom of our hearts, fresh successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society in the GDR.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

LD231438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] UN/New York--(ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in New York from Managua Sunday morning to attend the 34th United Nations General Assembly session.

Fischer, who, as head of the GDR delegation, will make a declaration of principle in the course of the United Nations General Assembly general debate, told ADN's New York correspondent on arrival: "I hope that the 34th United Nations General Assembly will make good progress on the path of our efforts for effective disarmament measures and in order to deepen detente and to strengthen international security. The GDR will play its part in bringing this about and support every initiative which will help to achieve this goal."

As in previous years, Fischer will use the opportunity to hold talks with colleagues from other UN member-countries on the sidelines of the General Assembly.

SED SECRETARY RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP STUDY DELEGATION

LD211757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday received a Portuguese Communist Party study delegation led by Marillia Villaverde Cabral, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee. He acquainted the guests with experiences gained from party work during the successful realization of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and with the people's movement in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

The Portuguese communists spoke about their manifold actions in defense of democratic achievements in their country. They expressed their esteem for the historical successes achieved by the GDR in the political, economic and social spheres.

Both sides emphasized the close fighting alliance and fraternal relations between the SED and the Portuguese Communist Party.

ADN REPORTS MEETING BETWEEN FDGB, NICARAGUAN TU OFFICIALS

LD221600 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0402 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Contacts between the FDGB and the Nicaraguan trade unions have been established by Heinz Neukrantz, member of the FDGB Central Executive, during his visit in the Latin American country.

In talks with representatives of the Sandinist TU center, which is still in the development stage, it was agreed to provide basic and advanced training for Nicaraguan TU officials in the GDR. This form of assistance has been extended by the FDGB to many progressive TU organizations of other countries.

In an interview with ADN, Heinz Neukrantz, who presented an FDGB solidarity consignment worth M1 million to the Nicaraguan Government in Managua, emphasized the effectiveness of this assistance. The solidarity consignment, which included vaccines and teaching aids, met urgent requirements.

Heinz Neukrantz stressed that the victory of the people of Nicaragua over the Somoza regime had a strong influence on progressive trade union organizations in other Latin American countries. This became clear in Costa Rica, where the member of the FDGB Central Executive attended a trade union congress and had many talks with Latin American trade union representatives whose peoples were resisting national dictatorships or oppression and exploitation by transnational concerns.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS WEST BERLIN POLICE ACTION

AU201420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--On 17 Sep 79, at about 6.55 pm, more than 100 West Berlin police, among them 15 officers, arrived at the station of Berlin-Zoologischer Garten. They blocked the exits of the long-distance trains hall and pushed the 200 persons present there into the post hall. They then began a check on identity cards with the help of a wanted persons file. Some 60 persons were taken away by the West Berlin police. Access to and exit from the rapid transit railroad and long-distance train platforms was granted upon presentation of a ticket.

The head of the competent train police protested against this action.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU191745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 14 Sep 79, FRG citizen Berhard Twiehof violated the GDR state border in Grevesmuehlen Kreis and was detained. Members of the Federal Border Protection Service and Customs Border Service of the FRG were present immediately at the scene of the crime and condoned the border violation.

For closer investigation of the circumstances of the border violation, the detainee was handed over to the competent organs.

SOVIET DELEGATION STOPS IN BUDAPEST ON RETURN FROM LUANDA

AU211352 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Mikhail Solomentsev in Budapest"]

[Text] On the way home from Luanda, the Soviet party government delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, passed through Budapest on Wednesday [19 September].

Accompanied by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, the delegation viewed the sights of the capital and visited the Budapest International Fair during its stay in Budapest. Vladimir Pavlov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Hungary, participated in the program.

HUSZAR, GASPAR RECEIVE AUSTRIAN WELFARE MINISTER

LD221630 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI)--Dr. Gerhard Weissenberg, Austrian federal minister of welfare, left Hungary Friday, at the end of the official visit he had paid at the invitation of Labour Minister Dr. Ferenc Trethon. He conducted talks at the Ministry of Labour on questions of economic policy, labour and waging of mutual interest, with special regard to social welfare policies and social insurance.

The Austrian guest was received by Vice-Premier Istvan Huszar and Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

KADAR, LOSONCZI CABLES GREETINGS TO NEW ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

LD211855 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, cabled their greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on his election for chairman of the MPLA Labour Party and for president of the Angolan People's Republic.

IMRE GYORI RECEIVES SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIAL 22 SEPTEMBER

LD231444 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

["Imre Gyori-Abdallah al-Amar"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI)--Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, had a disscussion marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere at the headquarters of the CC in Budapest on Saturday, with the deputy general secretary of the Syrian National Leadership of the Arab Renaissance Socialist Party, who is staying in transit in Hungary.

The meeting revealed again the identity of the two parties' views about the questions discussed, among which special attention was paid to the Middle East situation. They condemned the Camp David accord serving the interests of imperialism and its allies and pointed to the dangerous consequences of the separate-way bargaining.

They stressed the two parties' unchanged resolution to carry on with the efforts aiming at a just and lasting settlement of the crisis, basic conditions of which is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recoginition of the Arab people's right to self-determination and the foundation of an independent state.

The discussion covered opportunities for further developing the two parties' relations. Readiness was expressed to intensify cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, as well as Sadiq Sadiqni, ambassador in Budapest of the Syrian Arab Republic.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

LD221151 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 21, (MTI)--The Hungarian-Egyptian Mixed Committee for Commercial and Economic Cooperation has wound up its meeting in Budapest. The delegation to the talks were led by Sandor Uvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade and Yusuf Salah ad-Din Abadi, undersecretary for foreign trade.

The protocol signed at the end of the negotiations calls for a steeper development of bilateral business traffic and establishment of economic cooperation in the production and delivery of farm machines and complete systems, water equipment, road vehicles and harbour installations. The heads of the delegation were received by ministers Peter Veress of foreign trade and Pal Romany of agriculture and food.

The delegation left Hungary Friday.

SARLOS HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO IN MEXICO

LD211446 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI)--The Hungarian Patriotic People's Front delegation currently visiting Mexico under the leadership of Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the front's National Council, has been received by Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico. At the meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views about certain international issues.

SPD, MSZMP OFFICIALS DISCUSS DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

LD231708 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The head of the International Department of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] has held negotiations in Budapest. Hans Eberhard Dingels was received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and held talks with Janos Berecz, chief of the MSZMP's department of International Relations. They reviewed the international situation, particularly questions about detente and disarmament. It was agreed that representatives of the two parties will later continue the exchange of views, based on favorable experiences.

GIEREK HOLDS MEETING WITH USSR MARSHAL KULIKOV, OTHERS

LD221944 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 22 Sep--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today the visiting commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov.

The meeting was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Minister of National Defence Gen. Wojciech Jaruzeiski; member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania; vice-ministers of national defence: Chief of the General Staff Gen. Florian Sliwicki and Chief Training Inspector Gen. Eugeniusz Molczyk; Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov; Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United Armed Forces Gen. Ivan Fabrikov; and representative of Supreme Command of the United Armed Forces Gen. Afanasiy Shcheglov.

The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Tour of Country

LD212055 Warsaw PAP in English 1329 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 21 Sep, (PAP)--Having completed his official talks with leading Polish political and state officials, the Dutch prime minister, Mr. Andreas A.M. van Agt, and his wife left Warsaw for a tour of this country today, on the third day of his visit to Poland. The prime minister is accompanied by the Dutch foreign minister, Christoph A. van der Klaauw.

The Dutch prime minister, accompanied by Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz, reviewed the guard of honour of the Polish Army at the Warsaw Okecie Airport.

The Polish ministers of foreign affairs and agriculture, Emil Wojtaszek and Leon Klonica, and fathers of Warsaw took part in the farewell ceremony. Present was also the dean of the diplomatic corps, Guenter Sieber.

In his tour of Poland the Dutch premier is accompanied by Vice-Premier Kazimierz Secomski, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, and ambassadors of both countries Alojzy Bartoszek and Everhardus J. Korthals Altes.

After a forenoon visit to the Katowice Steelworks, Premier van Agt went to the former Auschwitz-Birkenau Nazi concentration camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka.

End of Visit 22 September

LD221248 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 22 Sep--Dutch Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt ended his four-day official visit to Poland this afternoon and flew home from Gdansk, which was the last stop on his trip in this country.

On his tour of Poland, which followed two days of talks with top Polish officials in Warsaw, Mr. van Agt was accompanied by Polish Vice-Premier Kazimierz Secomski.

The Dutch prime minister saw the Gydnia shipyard this morning and went on to visit the old town district and the port of Gdansk. Both Gdansk and Gydnia have been cooperating closely with Rotterdam.

JAGIELSKI REVIEWS TALKS WITH FRENCH TRADE MINISTER

LD212215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] An intersession meeting between the cochairmen of the Polish-French Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau, was held in Warsaw today. The signing of the final document of the meeting was held at the Council of Ministers. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski said:

[Jagielski--begin recording] Mr Minister, esteemed gentlemen, our meeting is coming to an end. It was a very short one, but I think it can be assessed as very useful and fruitful. During several hours of intensive work we were able in a more concrete and detailed way to discuss ways to implement provisions set up during the recent visit of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary to France, and during talks conducted between First Secretary Edward Gierek and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

On my part I would like to emphasize the importance of the subjects discussed: the delivery of basic raw materials, purchases of grain and fodder, and also cooperation between small- and medium-sized firms, essential from the point of view of the production of attractive goods. Thus, without exaggeration one can say that as a result of our work we have made another step toward widening and deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries.

I would like to thank you cordially for your assistance, and also the members of the Polish delegation for a very positive and very constructive approach to our affairs. [end recording]

GIEREK PAYS VISIT TO LESZNO VOIVODSHIP

LD212230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is visiting Leszno Voivodship today. He visited the Gola state farm combine which specializes in plant and animal production and is a scientific research center--the pig hybridization center in Pawlowice. The first secretary of the party Central Committee then visited the village of Rydzyna, which has won the national best-managed village title.

JABLONSKI PARTICIPATES IN KRAKOW PARTY PLENUM SESSION

LD212231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A plenary session of the Krakow Party Committee is taking place in Krakow today. It is assessing the state of work performed to date and is outlining the forthcoming tasks as regards restoring the monuments of Krakow.

Taking part in the deliberations is Henryk Jablonski, member of the Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Polish Social Committee for the Restoration of the Monuments of Krakow.

PINKOWSKI ATTENDS KROSNO VOIVODSHIP MEETING

LD212232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The trends of development of agricultural production in the sub-Carpathian region was the main subject of deliberations at the plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee held in Krosno today. The meeting was attended by Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the party Central Committee.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES POWER INDUSTRY, MANAGEMENT

LD212205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The government Presidium today examined more problems connected with the situation in the power industry. A number of decisions have been adopted which aim at insuring flexible, and possibly the most effective management of energy, so that in the existing power shortages economic losses resulting from cuts in the power supply can be kept to a minimum. In cases of more severe power shortages during some periods, cuts for industrial consumers will be applied successively according to principles established in accordance with the approved priorities. The succession will be strictly observed, likewise the introduced system of cuts.

The power industry is bound to notify industrial consumers of eventual power reductions in good time. Rules of procedure have been set which take into consideration experience gained from previous methods of introducing cuts in power supplies, and proposals made by producers and consumers. These will be consulted with voivodship authorities.

The government Presidium stressed that in order to alleviate the anxious situation in the power industry it is indispensable, apart from immediate steps taken by power workers, to propagate an economical and disciplined management of power. In many industrial enterprises there are still untapped reserves. The order of the moment is the continuous rationalization of the power economy, particularly at peak hours. The tasks connected with the above must be treated by the state administration, and by all electric power consumers, as being most important.

Ministers of the metallurgy and chemical industry presented reports on the state of preparations of their ministries for the winter period, including steps for a more economical use of fuels and power. The Presidium has issued instructions for both ministries about further work. The Presidium also examined provisions for improving the system of management and planning in the shipbuilding industry, which aims at improving management in this industry and insures a more rhythmic implementation of tasks according to stages, cycles and schedules contained in work programs, and also the improvement of management effectiveness.

Next on the agenda, a report of the minister of education on the states of the introduction of education reform, and on school preparations for this year, was examined. Work done so far on the introduction of the reformed system of education has been positively assessed, and also advanced work on ways of educating young people after the 10-year secondary school period.

VERDET CONCLUDES TALKS WITH DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK

LD221932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/9/1979--The talks between Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, concluded in Bucharest on September 22.

The talks, which passed in a working and friendly atmosphere, emphasized the joint wish to act, in the spirit of the agreements and decisions reached by the party and state leaders of Romania and of the D.P.R. of Korea, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, for the further development, on multiple planes, of the Romanian-Korean relations, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the causes of peace and socialism.

At the same time, an interview took place between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

At the conclusion of the talks, Ilie Verdet and Yi Chong-ok signed a protocol which stipulates measures for the expansion and diversification of collaboration and cooperation--economic, technical-scientific as well as in other domains of mutual interest. Attending the signing ceremony were Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Meculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry, other Romanian officials.

Also present were Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council, minister of foreign affairs, the other Korean officials, as well as Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest.

End of Visit 22 September

AU221910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/9/1979--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, left Bucharest on Saturday, September 22.

At the Otopeni Airport Yi Chong-ok was seen off by Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT JAPANESE ENVOY'S ACCREDITATION

AU212155 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the accreditation of the new Japanese envoy to Bucharest, Yuzuru Murakami, on 19 September]

[Text] In his speech the head of the Romanian state expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of relations of cooperation and friendship between Romania and Japan, relations which are developing in the spirit of the talks and understandings concluded during his state visit to Japan in 1975. "We want to continue to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with your country both in the field of bilateral relations and in the international arena," the speaker said. "I believe that numerous opportunities exist to intensify trade exchange and deepen economic cooperation between our countries.

We are looking forward with interest to the coming visit of the Japanese corwn prince to Romania and want to express the conviction that it will contribute to deepening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples."

The speaker then said: "Being engaged in an extensive process of economic development, Romania constantly pays attention to promoting broad relations of friendship and cooperation with all world states and participates actively in the world flow of material and cultural values; it is making its contribution to resolving the major problems confronting mankind. The Romanian people are inspired by the desire to make their contribution to achieving a climate of understanding, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world and to halting the arms race and proceeding to general and primarily nuclear disarmament and to more determined action aimed at establishing a new international economic order and a better and more just world."

NICULESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH CCP ACTIVIST DELEGATION

LD221940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/9/1979--Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China, led by Ren Zhongyi, member of the C.C. of the C.P.C., first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, who are paying a visit of friendship and of exchange of experience to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the talks that passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the peoples of the two countries, just as the wish to further develop them in the spirit of the talks and understandings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Hua Guofeng. The members of the delegation were informed about aspects of the application of the new economic and financial mechanism and about socialist construction in Romania.

PROCURATOR GENERAL RECEIVES PRC SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

AU212050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/9/1979--The delegation of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China led by Yu Ling, assistant procurator-general, now paying an official visit to Romania, were received on September 21 by Gheorghe Bobocea, procurator general of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Official talks started the same day.

NICULESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN BANK CHAIRMAN

LD221708 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/9/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received Ahmad Fu'ad, chairman of the Misr Bank of the Arab Republic of Egypt, chairman of the Administration Board of the Romanian-Egyptian Joint Bank--Romanian Bank of Cairo, who attended the proceedings of the Administration Board of the joint bank held in Romania.

During the talks positive appreciations were made as regards the activity of the joint bank and aspects were approached as concerns the expansion of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration and cooperation in the economic and financial banking domains.

Signing of Cooperation Document

LD221714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/9/1979--An aide-memoire on the further development of the economic cooperation between Romania and Egypt was signed in Bucharest by Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi, Egyptian minister of development and new settlements.

BANC MEETS BELGIAN LIBERAL PARTY OFFICIAL

AU212103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1979--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], met on September 21 with Andre Damseaux, member of the Steering Committee of the Walloon Liberal Party of Belgium, deputy member of the European Parliament, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

During the interview, the two sides approached aspects of the economic and social development in the two countries and expressed their satisfaction for the establishment and development of relations between political bodies of Romania and Belgium, in view of a better acquaintance between politicians, between the Romanian and Belgian peoples.

They also referred to the good relations existing between Romania and Belgium on multiple planes and expressed their wish that those relations further developed.

BURTICA MEETS ALGERIAN, TUNISIAN COUNTERPARTS IN ALGIERS

AU211055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, AGERPRES, 21/9/1979--"Romania's Day" was arranged at the international fair in Algiers where Romania participates with a national pavilion.

Participating were Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, Abdelghani Akbi, minister of commerce of Algeria, representatives of trade and industrial companies of Algeria and of other countries of the world.

During the visit he is paying to Algeria, Cornel Burtica had talks with some ministers regarding concrete aspects of the development of commercial exchanges and industrial, technical and commercial cooperation between Romania and Algeria.

Cornel Burtica also had an interview with Slaheddine Mbarek, minister of commerce of Tunisia. Measures were covenanted for further developing the economic relations between Romania and Tunisia.

Meeting With Bendjedid

AU221937 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Friendly greetings and best wishes for good health and happiness were extended to President Chadli Bendjedid on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes for prosperity to the Algerian people.

In turn, the Algerian head of state conveyed warm greetings and wishes for good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new successes in his activity aimed at Romania's allround development and at the Romanian people's prosperity.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides expressed the desire of the two countries to intensify their relations in the economic and all the other fields of activity to the benefit of the Romanian and Algerian peoples and in the interest of the cause of cooperation and peace throughout the world. They also examined certain problems of the international situation.

During his visit to Algeria, Comrade Cornel Burtica conducted talks with officials of the host country during which tangible measures were agreed upon aimed at expanding trade exchange and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in keeping with the potential of our economies and with future development programs.

CEAUSESCU VISITS SCORNICESTI VILLAGE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU221423 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today participated in a festivity on the 440th documented year of existence of the village of Scornicesti. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied at this anniversary by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ilie Radulescu, Marin Vasile and Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth."

The Scornicesti residents welcomed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with wholehearted wishes for a long life, work energy and happiness. During the visit, the party secretary general visited agricultural units, an arts and crafts complex, a garment factory and opened a machinebuilding unit, after which he toured some cornfields. He also stopped over at his parents' home and then visited their graves.

During a visit at Scornicesti museum, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were awarded a jubilee medal "Scornicesti 600" [as heard].

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Scornicesti on its 400th anniversary was marked in the afternoon by "a big and enthusiastic mass rally which took place at the village stadium.

"At the rally, which was opened by Ion Albuletu, first secretary of the Olt County Party Committee, the commune of Scornicesti was awarded the order "23 August", first class, by presidential decree on its 400th anniversary and for its particular contribution to the struggle waged by all people for social progress, independence and for achieving increasingly better agricultural outputs with each passing year and for its active participation in the country's socioeconomic development."

PLANS BEING IMPLEMENTED TO EXPAND HYDROPOWER PRODUCTION

AU211044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21 9/1979--In Romania this year, building operations were started for new and important energy units such as hydropower harnessing operations on the Siret River in the Bistrita-Trotus sector, building of the hydropower stations Buzau-Siriu-Surduc. The building operations for the new hydropower stations of the "Cerna-Motru-Tismana" hydrotechnical and power complex also started. This large building site, which covers three counties--Gorj, Mehedinti and Caras-Severin--will include a series of 3-100 mw hydropower stations. In February 1979, the first unit of that complex--a group of 25 mw--was connected to the national grid. The operations carried on the Cerna-Motru-Tismana rivers are comparable to those carried through in Bicaz, while their complexity is superior to that of the [word indistinct] on the Arges River.

A few years ago, started were the building operations for both large hydropower stations and micro-hydropower stations on the Olt, Arges, Somes and other inland rivers. The aim of these operations is not only the obtaining of electric power, but also the arrangement of neighbouring lands for irrigation, the prevention of floods and water inrush, the development of pisciculture and tourism.

The contribution of electric power to the energy balance has steadily grown and by 1980 it will represent the equivalent of 2.5 million tons of conventional fuel.

By the end of next year, 65 hydropower stations will function in Romania, having a total power of 3,650 mw. In 1950, the installed power of the hydropower stations in the entire country was 60 mw.

In the future, Romania will lay further stress on the expansion of hydropower stations. According to the energy program, the utilization degree of the national hydropower potential will increase from about 30 per cent in 1980 to 45 per cent in 1985 and to 65 per cent by the end of the next decade. Romania means to fully capitalize the available hydropower potential until the end of the year 2000.

Concomitantly with the concern for the full use of the hydropower resources of inland rivers, Romanian also means to fully use, until 1990, the potential of the Danube through both the collaboration with riparian states and the building of hydropower stations of the Romanian bank of the river.

BRIEFS

FRENCH TU TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/9/1979--Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation, met on September 21, the delegation of the Confederation Generale du Travail of France, led by CGT Secretary-General Georges Seguy, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the GTUCR Central Council. Views and information were exchanged on the occasion regarding the activity and current concerns of the two T.U. organizations on a national and international plane. The joint wish was expressed to develop and diversify further on the links of friendship and collaboration between the GTUCR and CGT. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU]

TV AGREEMENT WITH COSTA RICA--An agreement on cooperation in the field of radio-television was concluded in San Jose between the Romanian radio-television company and the Costa Rican national radio and television system (Sinart). [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

TANJUG REFUTES PRENSA LATINA ACCUSATIONS ON NONALINED SUMMIT

LD231434 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 23 (TANJUG)--The sixth non-aligned summit was covered by a larger number of non-aligned countries' news agencies than any other international meeting to date. This was a result of cooperation among the news agencies of the non-aligned countries news-agency pool and was achieved with the full engagement and assistance of PRENSA LATINA, the news agency of the summit host-country, providing a fuller, more objective and diverse picture of the meeting of outstanding importance for the non-aligned movement.

TANJUG, itself, met with the understanding and cooperation of PRENSA LATINA which marked a continuation of the very fruitful and mutually useful cooperation between the two news agencies. Both PRENSA LATINA and TANJUG informed their and foreign public about their successful cooperation during the Havana summit.

Cooperation between the two news agencies did not however, in keeping with the principle valid in relations between the non-aligned countries', news agencies, presuppose the obligation of an identical coverage and assessments. In its services from Havana, however, TANJUG did include items of PRENSA LATINA and other news agencies items not always identifal in substance to TANJUG information.

Our generally favourable impression of the non-aligned news agencies' coverage of Havana could not be detracted from by a PRENSA LATINA commentary which addressed to TANJUG's work at, and reporting from the conference the kind of objections which can briefly be described as an incorrect attack. The commentary was transmitted at the time when the ten-day work of the conference was being brought to a successful conclusion. For this reason and in the interest of further cooperation, we had no intention at the time to react to the PRENSA LATINA text, the more so as it failed to meet with publicity at the moment of the successful conclusion of the conference.

Eight days later, however, ZA RUBEZHOM, journal of the USSR Union of Journalists, and some newspapers in the West carried or referred to this "attack of PRENSA LATINA on TANJUG". This obliges us to say what is involved, especially as our readers have access to foreign press.

PRENSA LATINA took as a pretext for its criticism the TANJUG report published in the Yugoslav press under the headline "Presidents". The report--as claimed also by PRENSA LATINA--highlights some positive features of the Havana meeting, but also, in citing some statements made from the summit rostrum, the objections addressed to the hosts for the manner of organizing (debates), drawing up the list of speakers, and so on.

PRENSA LATINA sharply objects that TANJUG had cited a foreign minister who had, among other things, noted that "the best and unlimited time in debates (was) basically given to those sharing the views of the host while others had to reconcile with taking the floor late at night before a scant and exhausted auditorium" and also that "an atmosphere of theatrical revolutionariness and sloganeering has been created by prearranged applauses, an atmosphere which is literally dangerous because it pulls the movement in the direction of the thesis about a natural alliance with one of the blocs".

PRENSA LATINA in effect criticizes TANJUG for accepting "with so much enthusiasm" the theses of the foreign minister cites. [as received] It, however, tacitly goes over the fact twenty-one foreign ministers had forwarded a letter of protest to the Cuban foreign minister protesting against the manner in which he had conducted the conference's Ministerial Council.

This is also one of the "precedents" set at the conference of non-aligned representatives. The fact stands, however, that TANJUG reported the addresses of all eighty speakers regardless of whether the views presented were identical or not with the views of the Yugoslav delegation. Did PRENSA LATINA do the same and what criteria it used in selecting the speakers whose addresses it reported in its services can best be established by subscribers to news agency services.

In the commentary, the Cuban news agency also claims that "with a persistent campaign, TANJUG endeavoured to contribute to negative positions gaining the upper hand", "negative positions" including "the losing battle for the Pol Pot murderers to take a seat in the (conference) hall". The claim is a total distortion of the basic thread of the coverage provided by TANJUG which gave prominence to stressing that what was involved was opposition to foreign intervention, foreign imposition of social system and government and not a procedural question of representation at the summit.

In the commentary, PRENSA LATINA criticizes TANJUG for an "unusual campaign of getting foreign newsmen covering the summit to defend its positions" and for "in advance distributing documents to identified enemies of non-alignment and most progressive principles of the movement". It is true that foreign reporters and also Cuban comrades displayed interest in the Yugoslav positions and that the Yugoslav positions were most often the topic of conversation with TANJUG and, in general, Yugoslav newsmen during the day and night work at the summit. However, this is the case at all meetings of this kind and a reflection of the recognition of Yugoslavia's consistent policy and commitment to the authentic principles of non-alignment.

The claim that the TANJUG team in advance distributed documents is paradoxical since it did not have them in full before the end of the conference. It did, however, often learn in advance about them in the interpretation given on PRENSA LATINA tickers. What could be involved is only the moment when foreign reporters and also Cuban comrades practically charged the TANJUG reporters and also Cuban comrades practically charged the TANJUG room when the Yugoslav president with his address opened the general debate at the summit. TANJUG obliged its colleagues and distributed the available copies of President Tito's address to all who asked for it but only after Comrade Tito had taken the floor.

It's a very serious matter that from this host of improvised and incorrect allegations, PRENSA LATINA tries to impose the conclusion that "this activity of TANJUG coincides to protect the positions contrary to the real essence of non-alignment and in fact in collusion with the North American imperialism and their allies, the Beijing leaders". First of all, what is surprising is the "division" being applied by PRENSA LATINA into the progressives and reactionaries within the movement. For, this cannot be found in any document of any meeting of the movement so far and substantively contradicts the goals and principles of the policy of non-alignment. The positions of Yugoslavia as a non-aligned country are so well-known and endorsed in their constructive aspect, that this last objection really does not merit any comment.

The meaning and purpose of the documents adopted in Havana are in any case the best and irrefutable confirmation of TANJUG having in its overall coverage been on the fundamental and consistent line of the non-aligned movement. It should be left to time and the further promotion of TANJUG's cooperation with news agencies of the non-aligned countries, including PRENSA LATINA, primarily in terms of the consistent implementation of the Havana summit conclusions, to erase this "misunderstanding" which, at least as far as TANJUG is concerned, has never been.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION IN UN

Sundic Commentary

LD221804 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly has endorsed the Credentials Committee recommendation to confirm the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea. Thus, the attempts to legalize foreign military intervention and to exclude the Kampuchean delegation from the United Nations for an unspecified period have failed. The first demand, aimed at disputing the Credentials Committee recommendation, came from the Warsaw Treaty member countries, Vietnam and Laos, and the second demand came in the form of an amendment by India. The Warsaw Treaty member countries' demand might have been expected, for they--with the exception of Romania--welcomed Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea. As regards India's amendment, it caused a certain amount of surprise, regardless of the reasons by which this nonalined country was being guided.

In addition to everything that the opponents of foreign military intervention have said up until now about the Kampuchean problem and in defense of the principles of the UN Charter and those of the nonalined movement--that no one has the right to violate the said principles under any circumstances--the following might also be added: Last night's vote at the UN General Assembly was not a vote of confidence in the Pol Pot government, but about the right of a sovereign country to decide on its own fate autonomously and without interference from outside. The sarcastic question put by the Vietnamese delegate at the General Assembly, in which he asked from which Kampuchean town the Democratic Kampuchean delegates had arrived and which postal services they had used in order to get to New York, is merely yet another admission of the fact that the territory of Kampuchea is occupied.

The cynicism of the Vietnamese delegate, along with everything else, had a crucial effect in influencing the majority of countries to support the Credentials Committee recommendation to confirm the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. The number of countries which voted against Democratic Kampuchea's accreditation--35--is not small, and they will probably strive to take maximum advantage of this fact in their further propaganda activity.

However, if one considers which countries voted against the adopted General Assembly resolution--The Warsaw Treaty member countries and a number of those in the nonalined movement who support the thesis of a natural alliance between the nonalined and socialist bloc countries, a thesis which was also heard to the sixth summit in Havana--then it is obvious that it is a case of a distinct bloc approach to the Kampuchean question. The Warsaw Treaty member countries with the exception of Romania, together with Laos and Cuba, have supported Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea from the very beginning, while the rest of the 35 submitted to this later, in general under pressure from the Eastern bloc. Of course, there are also those who for one reason or another were not able to separate their attitude toward an unpopular regime--that of Pol Pot--from their attitude toward the principles by which they are guided in their foreign policy.

From the very start of the Kampuchean crisis, well before Vietnam's intervention, Yugoslavia has been able to make the distinction between its lack of agreement with the Pol Pot regime and Democratic Kampuchea's sovereign right, independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. By this very fact, the outcome of the General Assembly vote represents the victory of these principles and censure of the policy of force, regardless of which side it comes from.

By voting in support of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials, the General Assembly has already passed a very important test at the beginning of its 34th session.

Komatina UN Statement of Support

LD221354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (TANJUG)--"The Yugoslav delegation considers that, from the legal and political point of view, the delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the only legitimate representative of that country in the United Nations", head of the Yugoslav mission to the UN Miljan Komatina stated yesterday evening during the General Assembly discussion on the Credentials Committee recommendation that the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea be accepted.

Supporting the recommendation, Komatina stressed that the Yugoslav delegation is guided by the principles of the UN Charter and the principles and stands set down in documents of the non-aligned movement.

In this context, Komatina particularly stressed the principles of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and foreign affairs of other countries, inviolability of the legally established borders, renunciation of the use of force and non-recognition of situations created by the use of force.

"These principles have been reaffirmed at the sixth non-aligned summit and represent the only basis for valid relations among sovereign states", Komatina underlined.

The question of Democratic Kampuchea's representation in the UN can be solved only on the basis of respect for these principles, Komatina said.

Referring to the claim that the regime in Phnom Penh is the only one controlling all of Kampuchean territory, the Yugoslav ambassador said that, irrespective of the degree of control exercised on the basis of foreign troops presence, such control cannot be considered as a sign of a government's legitimacy.

The Yugoslav representative underlined that the stand of the Yugoslav delegation is based solely on the non-recognition of situations created by the use of force and the rejection to legalise results of foreign intervention.

UN Acceptance of Credentials

LD221355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, September 22, (TANJUG)--After several hours of heated debate and procedural disputes, late last night, the General Assembly, with the great majority of votes, accepted as valid the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchea's delegation to the UN. All attempts have, therefore, failed to have representatives of the Heng Samrin regime take the Kampuchea seat in the UN or have the Kampuchea seat left vacant.

Seventy-one countries voted for the Credentials Committee's recommendation on the Kampuchean issue, 35 countries voted against and 34 countries abstained.

In the first reactions on the East River the General Assembly decision is assessed as a major victory of the principles defined in the UN Charter and of the authentic principles of non-alignment, as a decision which will have a forceful and positive impact on the further course of the General Assembly session.

Although the situation in Kampuchea is further to be discussed at the session, it is considered that a great majority of countries, primarily non-aligned have clearly let it be known that they under no condition recognise situations created by force and reject to legalise results of foreign intervention, irrespective of pretexts under which intervention has been carried out.

The categoric insistence of many speakers in yesterday's discussion particularly representative of the countries which in Havana most strongly urged the reaffirmation of the authentic principles and orientation of the non-aligned movement, that the legislation of actions as was the one in Kampuchea would create a major threat for the largest majority of countries and undermine the foundations of the security system in the world was, in the opinion of many, decisive for the outcome of the vote.

After the vote, the Singapore representative stated assessed the decision as a true victory of the principles forcefully reaffirmed in the final document of the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana and a rejection of all attempts in the UN, in the name of other commitments, to interpret the principles one-sidedly and manipulate democratic procedure.

TANJUG VIEWS DIFFERENCES FACING SOVIET-CHINESE TALKS

LD221420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, (Peking), Sept. 22 (TANJUG)--The Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-Soviet negotiations on the normalization of relations and ways to promote cooperation between the two countries will leave here for Moscow tomorrow. The negotiations are to open in Moscow either on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Chinese delegation will be headed by Wang Yuping, deputy foreign minister and former ambassador to the Soviet Union. Wang Yuping will head an eighteen-member delegation. The Soviet delegation will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Ilichev.

The Chinese delegation's departure for Moscow and the opening of the Sino-Soviet negotiations are an important event in the history of relations between the two countries. The forthcoming will be the first Sino-Soviet negotiations at this level since Sino-Soviet relations were upset twenty years ago.

This is why forecasts about the negotiations are restrained. The negotiations are expected to be long and difficult and to lead a gradual and not abrupt change in relations between the two countries.

Although China and the Soviet Union agree that their relations must be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and even that the "anti-hegemony clause" be included, differences begin over what the two sides imply under "anti-hegemony".

China is interested in the negotiations encompassing as wide a range of questions as possible and, specifically, the situation in South-East Asia caused by the Vietnamese intervention, the Soviet military presence in Mongolia and Vietnam and a number of other questions which Beijing considers as delving into the essence of Sino-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Union, for its part, it has been learned here in Beijing, is ready to discuss bilateral questions but not problems which are in any way related to relations with third countries.

These differences, manifested in the messages so far exchanged between the two governments, are the first and greatest obstacles.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH USSR DISCUSSED IN BELGRADE

LD212248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 21, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar this evening received Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade ranking official Mikhail Georgiyevich Loshakov, who is heading his country's delegation to the Yugoslav-Soviet Trade Commission session.

At the session, which ended this evening, the commission discussed trade between the two countries as envisaged under the protocol for this year. It established that 98 percent of the contracted arrangements have been carried out and that Yugoslav-Soviet trade will this year most likely exceed [figure indistinct] billion dollars.

It was decided that negotiations on the trade protocol for next year begin in December.

KOSOVO DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO DAGESTANSKAYA ASSR

LD232029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo left for the USSR today on an official and friendly visit to the Dagestanskaya ASSR which will last several days. The delegation is led by Dzavid Nimani, president of the Provincial Presidency. Its members are Dusan Ristic, president of the Provincial Assembly; Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Provincial Executive Council; Rahman Dedaj, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; and Masar Pirana, secretary of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. At Surcin Airport the delegation was seen off by Bajram Selimi, member of the Provincial Presidency; Ljubo Bulatovic, secretary of the Kosovo Assembly; and by Ranko Vilus, head of protocol of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. They were also seen off by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, and by embassy personnel.

The delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is paying this first official and friendly visit to Dagestanskaya, the southernmost and multinational autonomous republic of the RSFSR, at the invitation of the Presidium of the Dagestsnskaya Supreme Soviet. The visit is within the framework of the existing Soviet-Yugoslav agreements on the development of mutual cooperation on the basis of jointly agreed stands and is an expression of reciprocal readiness to establish friendly links and cooperation between individual Soviet republics and provinces and our socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

ANTARA MANAGER DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH TANJUG

LD221657 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 22 (TANJUG)--Indonesian ANTARA news agency General Manager August Marpaung today visited the Yugoslav TANJUG news agency and was informed about the news agency's work and tele-communications system.

The ANTARA general manager yesterday evening arrived in a shorter [as received] visit to Belgrade. Yesterday evening, he had a lengthy talk with TANJUG Director Pero Ivacic on possibilities for promoting ties between TANJUG and ANTARA and on the participation of the two national news agencies in the nonaligned countries' newsagency pool. During Marpaung's visit to TANJUG today, the furthering of cooperation between the two news agencies and their greater efficiency within the non-aligned countries' news agency pool were discussed.

TITO CABLES HUSAK WITH CONDOLENCES ON SVOBODA'S DEATH

LD212255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has sent Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the death of Comrade Ludvik Svoboda, prominent commander in World War II and esteemed leader and statesman of the friendly Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, accept my expressions of deep sympathy. At the same time I would ask you to convey our sincere condolences to the family of Comrade Svoboda."

TITO VISITS KADINJACA WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILING

Monument Unveiling

AU232019 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0956 GMT on 23 September, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd, Novi Sad and Pristina radio stations and the united radio stations of Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Vojvodina, carries a live relay of a mass meeting held at Kadinjaca on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument honoring the 1941 Uzice Republic and the heroes of the 29 November 1941 Kadinjaca battle against superior German forces. All times GMT.

President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is reported to arrive at the Kadinjaca monument at 0956. He is welcomed by Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Army District; Bojsa Govedarica, secretary of the Titovo Uzice Communal Committee of the League of Communists; Dragoljub Radoje Petrovic, president of the Federation of Veterans of Serbia; and Miloje Milovanovic, president of the Titovo Uzice Communal Assembly. Accompanied by prominent officials of the federation and of republics, Tito enters the first part of the complex of the monument, the Amphitheater of the Uzice Republic. Dobrivoje Vidic, Nikola Ljubicic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Lazar Kolisevski, Petar Stambolic, Fadilu Hodza, Stevan Doronjski, Dragoslav Markovic, Milos Minic and other prominent leaders are reported to be with Tito.

Following the inspection of the first part of the monument, Tito lays a wreath at the foot of the memorial pyramid, which was unveiled in 1952 and which bears the list of names of Kadinjaca battle heroes, the announcer reports. Gun salutes are fired from the same position in which the guns of the Workers Battalion were fired in 1941. Tito then inspects the territorial defense units composed of three territorial defense platoons of workers and members of the Yugoslav People's Army representing the Uzice Workers Battalion which perished in the 29 November 1941 battle.

At 1001 Tito walks to the center of the monument complex, the alley of the Workers Battalion, and then proceeds to the Plateau of Freedom, the most prominent place of the complex. At 1004 Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, opens the meeting with a 6-minute address in which he warmly welcomes President Tito and all guests at the meeting.

He specifically thanks Tito for accepting the invitation to honor the unveiling of the Kadinjaca monument with his presence. Vidic recalls the legendary feat of the Uzice Workers' Battalion in the national liberation struggle and stresses the importance of the sacrifice of the battalion for the further victorious development of an all-people's uprising. In that connection he thanks Tito for "passing a historical judgment" on this battalion by awarding it the Order of People's Hero.

Further addressing President Tito, Vidic says: "What was of the greatest historical importance for the outcome of our national liberation struggle was the fact that, in that decisive year of 1941, relying on the devoted cadres of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Union of the Yugoslav Communist Youth, on the will of our peoples and nationalities to persist in the struggle for freedom despite the superior force of the occupiers, you, Comrade Tito, knew how to organize, preserve and develop the military force of our revolution in all parts of Yugoslavia. You made it the most militant instrument in the struggle for our existence and defense of our new social and state community. Today the Yugoslav People's Army, as the backbone of our entire system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, loyally stands in defense of our freedom and independence."

Vidic notes that it was from "the revolutionary democratic and essentially self-managing substance" of the new people's authority, the foundations of which were laid by Tito in the Uzice Republic in 1941, that "our entire system of socialist self-management, as well as the independent position of our country in contemporary international conditions, have developed." Recalling that it was on that basis that Tito, Nehru and An-Nasir formed the nonalined movement, Vidic concludes: "Comrade President, at this place, too, we want to express to you today on this occasion our gratitude for the personal contribution that you made at the sixth summit in Havana to a comprehensive strengthening of the role of the movement of nonalined countries in the struggle for the shining ideals of peace and cooperation among peoples on the basis of their equality. We take pride in the special tribute which the sixth summit paid to you as a founder of the movement of nonalined countries in recognition of your historical contribution to the development of that powerful political factor of our time. Dear Comrade Tito, Comrade President, greeting you most cordially, I ask you to take the floor."

Tito Monument Unveiling Address

LD232154 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 23 Sep 79 AU

[Speech by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito at a mass meeting at Kadinjaca on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the heroes of the 29 November 1941 Kadinjaca battle and the Uzice Republic--live]

[Text] Comrades: Allow me at this place, where one of the most shining pages of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution was written in 1941 and where today we are unveiling this impressive memorial monument, to greet the surviving participants of those decisive events and all the other people who have come here from all parts of our country for this truly magnificent meeting. Your presence, the presence of veterans and the people and youth in such large numbers at the place of the legendary Kadinjaca battle, represents an expression of due tribute and of deepest gratitude to those who gave their lives for freedom and independence, for the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, for our right to build our happier future ourselves according to our own will and our own choice.

Although 38 years have passed since those glorious days, my memory of those events--and I believe also the memory of all other surviving participants--is still most vivid today. The greatness of the struggle in this part of Serbia and of our liberation struggle as a whole is gaining an increasingly greater significance with time. Twenty-six detachments with a total of about 30,000 fighters actively participated in our operations in Serbia in 1941.

It is also an important fact that the Serbian partisans aimed their first shots at both the fascist occupiers and the domestic traitors who shamefully placed themselves in the service of the occupiers. It was a resolute settling of accounts of the Serbian people with the greater Serbian policy of the old centralist state which had so quickly broken up precisely because it was based on a system of political repression, class exploitation and national oppression. That fact was of great importance in further fanning the flames of the national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia and especially for strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities.

The Uzice Republic, as the vast liberated territory of Western Serbia and Sumadija was symbolically called at that time, came into being as a result of a successful fulfillment of the Yugoslav Communist Party's political strategy in a unified process of our liberation and revolutionary struggle. The liberated territory, which existed for more than 2 months, was of extraordinary importance as a military-economic base and as the seat of important social and sociopolitical developments, the formation of national liberation committees and so forth. It was from Uzice that at that time the Supreme Staff directed the uprising which had flared up throughout Yugoslavia. As early as in the first year of uprising there were more than 80,000 fighters in our detachments.

The arrival of the Supreme Staff and the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party in Uzice created the beginnings of our regular military units as well as the organs of the revolutionary people's authority and other institutions of the national liberation movement. Great military blows were dealt to the enemy in the Uzice area. It was here that the domestic enemies and traitors [Tito repeats himself] it was here that the domestic enemies and traitors showed their true faces. It was here that the communist party operated in freedom for the first time in its history. It was here that comprehensive sociopolitical, economic, cultural and other activities were developed under its leadership. New social relations were initiated. A new life began in the liberated places. Briefly, the vision of the future social order was concretely carried out in practice for the first time. Prospects were opened before the people showing that there could be no return to the old way, to what existed in the former Yugoslavia. For that reason the workers and other citizens who were not in the units selflessly worked by their own decision day and night for the needs of the front and rifles and ammunition were always kept within the reach of their hands because they might have needed them at any time.

All that was of enormous importance for waging the liberation struggle and revolution in the entire country. Thus, at the time when the fascist soldier dominated nearly all of Europe and was advancing toward Moscow, the German, Italian, Bulgarian and Hungarian fascist occupiers were unexpectedly compelled to wage a real war in occupied Yugoslavia. The formation of the Uzice Republic represented a unique firmament and the first oasis of freedom in Hitler's socalled Fortress Europa. That was not just important to Yugoslavia but also to the world. It provided encouragement and strength for the resistance movements and increased antifascist feelings throughout the world.

Completely realizing the danger of the armed uprising in Yugoslavia and especially in Serbia, the German Supreme Command ordered the suppression of the uprising in Serbia by the most drastic measures. For that reason, the Germans brought new forces here for the Eastern Front and from France and Greece; and a Bulgarian occupation corps joined them. In the summer and autumn of 1941 they carried out a number of offensive operations against the individual insurgent hotbeds. And in that connection they carried out massive, brutal reprisals against the people. In Kragujevac alone 7,000 people were shot and 5,000 more were shot in Kraljevo.

When in 1941 the German troops began to advance in a concentrated attack on Uzice, as a result of the Chetniks' betrayal, I concluded that defense at all costs would not serve our purpose.

I strove to save as many people as possible. For that reason I decided that the units should not join in decisive battles against the superior Chetnik and other traitorous forces. It was necessary to defend the liberated territory within the limits of possibilities with the aim of quickly replacing what would be lost with a new and even larger liberated territory.

When it became clear that Uzice could not be defended with the forces at our disposal at that time, I ordered the evacuation of hospitals and of all other war material from Uzice to Zlatibor. I ordered that the enemy be held back at Kadinjaca as long as possible to gain time for the evacuation of the wounded and the war materiel and then they [the units at Kadinjaca] should retreat in the direction of Kremna. A dramatic and difficult struggle against a greatly superior enemy was fought here at Kadinjaca. Selflessly sacrificing themselves, the Workers Battalion fighters were determined to stop the enemy at any price. There are few examples in the history of war in which a small company of heroes has stood up with as much incredible courage and stubbornness against such a superior and well-armed enemy. There were 15 attacking Germans to every Partisan. However, regardless of all that, the enemy was stopped. We gained time and evacuated our forces to Zlatisor and then moved further through Uvac to Sandzak. And while the German forces had not yet concluded their offensive in Serbia, in the neighboring territory we used the strong battle nucleus of the units that had retreated from Serbia and the Partisan forces from Sandzak and Montenegro and then moved to East Bosnia, Hercegovina and Montenegro. Offensive actions developed which soon led to the formation of a vast new liberated territory with its military-political center in Foca.

The Uzice battalion was formed from workers of the Uzice Arms and Ammunition Factory, railway workers, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, bakers and other workers of Uzice. It was a true proletarian battalion by its composition. The class consciousness was powerfully manifested by the unparalleled heroism of its fighters and that was sufficient testimony to the character of our struggle. That consciousness was steeled in the long years of bloody clashes of workers with the bourgeois regime.

Four decades have passed since the Kadinjaca battle. But that battle, just as other epics of our struggle, continue to live today in the memories and awareness of millions of our working people. It also lives as a pledge to guard the great achievements of our revolution against all attempts to endanger it. It is an example and an inspiration for the younger generation, showing them how the freedom and independence of one's own country are won and defended.

Dear comrades, in the moments when our thoughts and memory are turned to the days of our national liberation war and our struggle for freedom, independence and new socialist social relations, I would also like to say a few words about our foreign policy because it is a policy which serves not only our freedom, progress and independence but also the freedom, progress and independence of all peoples and the right of every country to its free and comprehensive development in peace and security.

As you know, I recently returned from Havana where, together with members of the Yugoslav delegation, I participated in the work of the sixth conference of the heads of states or governments of nonalined countries. It was one of the most significant international meetings. It was attended by representatives of two-thirds of the countries of the world and of a large number of liberation movements and international organizations. [applause] That shows that today an enormous majority of countries--over 100 of them--sees the support for its independent, successful and unhindered development precisely in the nonalined policy. No matter what might be done in the world and no matter what kind of pressures might be used against the individual nonalined countries, it is an irrefutable fact that today the blocs are stagnating, that the nonalined movement is growing. In that manner the scope for the blocs' influence and competition is being narrowed and that is of enormous importance for the further development of international relations and for the future of mankind.

In Havana we adopted very good declarations. The original principles of nonalinement, formulated in Belgrade 18 years ago, were once again strongly confirmed. The unity and action capability of the movement as an independent, non-bloc and increasingly more influential factor in world developments were strengthened. Today, those who do not belong to our movement regard the nonalined countries as an important factor in international relations. Considered as a whole, we can say that the conference has been objectively appraised in the world and that great attention has been devoted to it. That is demonstrated by many statements of responsible people and by articles in the world press. True, here and there its results are being interpreted differently, in a distroted light. Some see in them primarily the condemnation of the policy of certain countries and lose sight of the whole, of what is vital for all international relations. Some others present it the way they themselves would have liked it to have been. Thus, there are those who still cannot understand that the nonalined movement is no one's reserve or transmission belt. By its very essence it cannot be, nor will it ever be that.

Here and there, there had also been expectations that the unity of the movement would be undermined. Of course, at the conference there were, among other things, different views on the individual questions. But what is in the interest of all and what unites us was by far stronger than the differences. And that is what is essential. There will also be differences in the future, just as are there are differences everywhere in international relations. That is natural because every individual country has its own history, its own characteristics, its own direction of development. On the other hand, it is never the differences that cause problems but rather the ways in which they are overcome.

For that reason, at the Havana conference, too, I especially pointed out the importance of democratization of our movement in all forms and spheres of its activity. It is precisely by cultivating the democratic dialog, in which every opinion must be respected, that the movement will strengthen its cohesion and action capability and its force of attraction for other countries and progressive parties. Democracy is an expression of the essence of our movement. It could not successfully fulfill its historical mission without it.

Comrades, it has been stated many times that nonalinement is the conscience of mankind. Today it can be said that it is not only mankind's conscience but also its future.

The nonalined movement advocates complete and just solutions to all international problems, solutions which are in the interest of all nations and all people. We proceed from the conviction that peace, freedom, security, development and progress are indivisible and that they represent an objective need of all mankind. Those high goals must be fulfilled to the benefit of all countries. Otherwise, further tensions are inevitable and those tensions could lead to a catastrophe. It is true that today the blocs are a reality. But the fact is that by their nature and essence they are unable to secure peace and prosperity in the world. For that reason, too, I emphasize that nonalinement is the future of mankind. Of course, all that places great responsibilities before all the nonalined countries and the movement as a whole.

The most important thing for us now is to begin in an organized and consistent manner to implement our decisions, to carry out concrete actions with the aim of concretely solving the most important questions of the future world. And those are the strengthening and realization of nonalinement, detente, general detente--that is, universal detente--then disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic and political system and the elimination of crisis hotbeds. The nonalined movement must demonstrate in action its ability to decisively influence the creation of a better world. It must clear the road to comprehensive advancement and progress. Today it is increasingly more difficult, if not impossible, to achieve progress and progressive changes in one's own country, without that, without those general conditions in the wider international sphere.

You see, comrades, it is in this consistent implementation of the nonalined policy that we see the attainment of the world's highest ideals--freedom and equality, friendship and cooperation, mutual assistance and comprehensive progress in the world, in which the achievements of man will have to serve the happiness of the people. I think that at this glorious ground of our revolution today we can say that we have been and have remained consistent in realizing its ideals of freedom and justice for all people and all peoples of the world. [applause]

Comrades, I want to say a few words on this occasion about certain questions of our internal and primarily economic development and about certain tasks which we face. We have now lived and worked in peace and freedom for nearly three and one-half decades. During that period a truly enormous social and economic transformation of our country has been achieved. Yugoslavia has changed its face. Just look at the appearance of Uzice today: A former market town has grown into a great modern city. And that is how it is wherever one may go throughout our country. [applause]

I often stress that young generations in particular have to be reminded of what we began with, of the path we traversed and of the sacrifices we made for what we have today. It is a good thing to become acquainted with the living and working conditions of the people in other countries and with what makes up their reality, but not just in order, let us say, to stress the standard of living of our citizens in relation to other countries with different historic circumstances. We wish well to everyone, we rejoice at every country's progress in the world. Within the limits of our possibilities we give aid to many needing it. However, it is a fact that our people, when they travel and see how other people live, appreciate even more our achievements and everything which makes up the substance of our life.

The major results which we have attained and which we attain in all areas are the best confirmation of the correctness of our path and of our socialist self-management development. This provides the basis for the high political stability in our country and for a positive political mood for our working people and citizens.

For this reason we are duty-bound to work more intensively on eliminating everything that could slow down our future development. For instance, the economic situation was discussed fairly extensively recently. It was pointed out that economic developments, despite positive tendencies, are not always in keeping with the adopted policy and that many people do not abide by what has been agreed upon.

For that that reason measures were taken recently which are primarily aimed at slowing down the rise of prices, bringing investments into accord with real possibilities, calming down all other forms of consumption, increasing exports and reducing imports and so forth. [sentence as heard]

But on this occasion, too, I must point out that the involvement in and responsibility for the adoption and implementation of economic stabilization measures are still insufficient. Here and there, it is understood as a campaign, rather than a permanent task of the League of Communists and the organs of authority and of all organizations of associated labor. The individual communities still continue to try to shift the economic problems and the burden of stabilization to others, to spend more than is produced. For that reason the responsibility for the implementation of what has been agreed upon must be strengthened everywhere. We must especially work more energetically to insure that workers in the basic organizations of associated labor will truly be masters of the income which they realize by their work. That will accelerate the process of association of labor and pooling of resources and encourage the fulfillment of the aims and tasks of the economic and total social development.

I wish to emphasize that this year we are achieving worthy results also, even though the economic conditions in the world are difficult. The increase of industrial production exceeds the planned increase. There are also signs that labor productivity is increasing. There are real prospects for a good harvest yield of the fall agricultural crops and so forth. The results of the operations of the entire economy in the first half of the year showed an improvement. The distribution of income is becoming more rational. Larger resources are being allotted for the benefit of the material basis of labor.

As to investments, it is well that tendencies of their slowing down are manifesting themselves. However, I must stress that the extent of investments continues to be very high and wide and there are even economically completely unjustified investments. For that reason it is high time that it is stopped. In the same way we must also insure that exports increase at a considerably higher rate and that the imports will not exceed the acceptable limits.

We must now intensify our activity for further consistent and creative implementation of the system of solutions [as heard]: The adoption of the next medium-term plan is before us. We also face the important task of determining in good time the policy of development for next year and the preparation of measures for its implementation. The organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, other sociopolitical and social organizations, the organs of sociopolitical and social organizations, the organs of sociopolitical communities and all our working people have a great responsibility in the realization of that task.

Comrades, I have no intention here today of speaking extensively to you of the results and problems which we are encountering. I have said enough about that recently. We are well aware of the greatness of our achievements. We do not lose sight of that, just as we know that for people such as ours there can be no trials which they will not surmount and no difficulties which they will not overcome. We can be justly proud of everything that we have achieved both in the domestic and in the foreign political fields. We take pride in the value of life in our self-managing community of free people and fraternal peoples as well as in what socialist nonalined Yugoslavia represents in the world today. We will resolutely and unwaveringly continue along the road along which we have proceeded until now.

I wish the people of this region and all of you, comrades, many successes in your further creative work, in efforts to make the life of our people increasingly richer and more beautiful. Thank you. [applause]

Tito Kadinjaca Luncheon Toast

ID232215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 23 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Tara--After the festivities today the Republician Committee for Unveiling the Monument at Kadinjaca gave a luncheon in honor of President Tito at Omirika Hotel in Tara.

Present at the formal luncheon were Dobrivoje Vidic, Nikola Ujubicic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Lazar Kolisevski, Petar Stambolic, Fadiuj Hodza, Dragoslav Markovic, Branko Mikulic, Milos Minic, Ivo Margan, Todo Kurtovic, Dusan Ckrebic, Dragomir Milojevic, Ivan Stambolic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dragoljub Petrovic, Mildje Milovanovic, Balsa Govedarica, Berislav Badurina, Miodrag Zivkovic, Slavko Vukosavljevic, Aleksandar Djokic, and many other distinguished guests who participated in the celebration on the legendary Kadinjaca.

During the luncheon Miloje Milovanovic, member of the Republican Committee for Unveiling the Monument at Kadinjaca and president of the Titovo Uzice Municipal Assembly, addressed President Tito with a short toast.

Replying to the toast addressed to him by Miloje Milovanovic on behalf of the republican Committee for Unveiling the Monument at Kadinjaca, President Tito said:

I thank Comrade Miloje Milovanovic for the toast and for the words addressed to me.

I gladly came here; I did not hesitate when you invited me. At this moment nothing is more important to me than to be present at the opening of the monument to those men who defended Uzice so as to ensure withdrawal from it. They deserved both this monument and to be remembered forever from generation to generation. This was more than courage. This was a profound awareness by the workers that they were fighting for a better future for our people, although they themselves knew that perhaps they would not live. Among them were very young people, almost children. Not much earlier I watched the Uzice Battalion at the parade on the occasion of the October revolution anniversary. There were quite a few young men and girls in it. I saw with what enthusiasm they carried their guns. The gun butts of the young ones were dragging on the ground and they had to lift them.

So it is a great thing when young people barely entering into life go into fighting this way, ready to lay down their lives. It is a different matter when grownups go into fighting, the people who are aware that they must defend their country. But when children, young men and girls go into struggle, that is something much more. And this is what happened very frequently in our army, not only with the Uzice detachment but in all units up and down Yugoslavia.

This is why we won in this struggle in which people died and sang. It was a bloody struggle in which people fell; after every battle scores and scores of our comrades were left behind on the scene of battle. Often, when I went past a column of fighters, I noticed that many of the faces known to me were no longer there. You can imagine how badly I felt then, but what can you do--struggle, particularly the kind of struggle we conducted, demands the greatest sacrifice. And the greatest sacrifice is when lives are laid down, as was done by young people at Kadinjaca.

Of course, we must never forget those who died. Our new young generation must be brought up on their feats; they must be told about your young people during the war. I know that our young people are very good even today. We know a great deal about the fact that a good portion of the young people in Europe do not have a clear perspective and that they do not know what will happen to them. Our young people are aware that they have a shining future before them, but also an enormous task to protect what their young comrades fell for, what so many people fell for, and to defend it resolutely should the need arise.

I am happy that we have such young people, just as I was happy that during the war we had such young people. Our army was young; young people in it were in the majority. After fighting there followed song and rejoicing. The morale in our Partisan detachments, in our army, which was high in any case, was being strengthened. The kind of morale displayed by our fighters and by our young people must prevail in future too, because of our further domestic construction and because of our external activity.

Some people today deny our struggle as if it didn't exist. This is done by those whom we dragged out of mud, those whose sins towards us we forgave. But they go on sinning. They deny our struggle. How can the million victims we had be denied? Nevertheless, some people are trying to do so.

Owing to enormous casualties which we suffered during the war, owing to the unity which we established during the course of the war and which continued to strengthen after the war, Yugoslavia has great prestige in the world. Our country today is known throughout the world. It is a small country from a territorial point of view and it is not all that big in terms of the number of its inhabitants either. However, in world proportions it represents a great moral and political force.

And now too, when we were in Havana, we could feel to what extent people respect Yugoslavia. You yourselves could have seen this as you followed the work of this meeting by the information media. The tribute paid to me is a tribute to Yugoslavia and to our peoples, because what can I do on my own if the people are not in favor of what we are doing. Our people always support our policy. This support is invaluable to us and we must hold it in high esteem.

I am convinced, comrades, that we will further consolidate the trust of our people, but we must, therefore, avoid certain negative manifestations which still exist in our country. They preponderate in the economic field. There also must be a little more discipline in our country. A broader view must be taken, not only of one's narrow interests, but of the interest of our entire community. And not only of our community. We must take into account what people outside think of our country, because our country has great prestige and also because it is multinational and yet united. You see, a country can be strong and monolithic regardless of the fact that it is multinational, if the nationality question has been resolved properly. And we have resolved it to the best of our ability

Let us respect the decisions which we have passed. Make sure that there is always unity among the peoples so that there should never be any favoritism of one at the expense of another, etc. When mention is made of a new world economic system I always think of Yugoslavia, because we, in our country, on the economic plane, pursue a policy which we would like to see adopted on an international scale. We have six republics and two provinces, and we did not hesitate to set up a fund to help those who are less developed--although this aid will have to be intensified for some--because all our republics and provinces must develop faster. So, when we advocate a new economic system in the world we proceed from our own practice.

The state of affairs in the world, however, is such that the rich countries still take advantage of the poor. Let us take the oil producers, for example. For many years these countries sold this wealth of theirs at a very cheap price. It was the highly developed countries which profited most from this, for they are the ones who use the most oil. But now that the producers have raised the price--and it is right that they have raised it, perhaps a little too high--again this does not have such a great effect on the highly developed countries, for they at once raise the price of their products exported to these countries. Besides this, it is still the companies from highly developed countries which participate in oil production.

It is accordingly the least developed countries which suffer, those countries which have nothing to export. They are not developing countries, they are completely undeveloped. And they not only stagnate, they also lag behind. It is for this reason that we advocate that something should be done here. We must really get down to making sure that, in the first place, the poorest countries are given aid gratis. And developing countries, which are not in such a bad way, need credits in order to develop all the more rapidly.

Although Yugoslavia suffered in the war, itself--for after the war we started almost from scratch--Yugoslavia has ceaselessly helped, and continues so to do, other countries and liberation movements. In this we have imposed no conditions whatsoever on anyone. We have given as much as we could, and we are giving more and more.

For in order to avoid the new catastrophe threatening mankind because of the great differences between the rich and poor, mutual assistance and more equitable development are essential.

The nonalined countries have a great task here. It is for this reason that we have struggled so stubbornly to maintain the unity of the nonalined, to put forward resolutions and declarations which will lead to further positive development in the world.

I am proud of our country. Our people are conscious of all that we are undertaking; we do not have to explain much about this. This pleases me greatly. Our people understand well both foreign and internal policy. There are, however, still individuals who have narrow views. But these are only individuals. Our base is a good one.

I wish once again to warn comrades in various responsible positions that they should not remain within their own narrow frameworks, but should view the whole community. And not only that; one must bear in mind what sort of reverberation there would be abroad if we were to stagnate.

I raise this glass, comrades, for the prosperity of our country, for the happiness and welfare of this region, for the all-round progress of Uzice, where I once worked, and which has done me the honor of electing me one of its citizens, which I feel myself to be.

Cheers, comrades!

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS VIOLATIONS OF MARKET'S UNITY

AU221950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 18 September, TANJUG--All actions of closing the individual markets to outsiders, promoting monopolism, holding back sales, directing the flow of goods only to certain areas and only through certain organizations of associated labor, tying sales of goods to conditions and preventing the opening of the individual sales establishments clearly violate the unity of Yugoslav market. However, by their number, volume and frequency of occurrence, those phenomena are not the basic characteristic of the unified market, Dr Dusan Anakioski, federal deputy secretary for markets and general economic affairs, said at today's session of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations of the Federal Chamber Yugoslavia's Assembly.

Closing--The Grossest Violation of the Constitution

For that reason it is possible to make an overall appraisal that the Yugolav market functions relatively well in the largest part of its commodity structure. And in that connection the goods in short supply are held back in the individual regions to be marketed in a certain market while at the same time, when it comes to the goods in excessive supply, it is primarily those from certain regions only that are marketed there. The delegates only partly supported that appraisal by Dr Anakioski, who attended today's session of the committee as representative of the Federal Executive Council, regardless of the well-known fact that it is difficult to uncover and even more difficult to prove the forms of violation of the unity of the market.

The entire society and every individual citizen have been greatly interested in the unity of the market for a long time now. The closing of the individual markets to outsiders violates, in the grossest way, the constitutional right of every individual citizen to be able to buy for his money anything that is produced in any part of Yugoslavia.

The SFRY Constitution is very definite in that respect and very strongly emphasizes that right and proclaims unconstitutional any action that violates the market. However, it is not only the rights of citizens that are violated. Numerous work organizations have had and continue to have great problems in marketing their goods and opening their sales shops outside their own republics. At today's session of the committee some 12 delegates spoke about that and they did not miss the opportunity to call attention to the examples of failures to respect the unity of the market in various spheres of economic operations, ranging from production to trade.

In the opinion of the delegates, the problem is well known. The reasons for failures to respect laws and the Constitution are also known, even though they are not known completely, but no new measures or actions have been proposed which would prevent the undesirable phenomena. In that connection Dr Anakioski said that the Federal Executive Council has not wished to propose conclusions immediately but rather wants to hear the results of the debate which has been held and still continues to be held not only in Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly, but also in the federal and republican councils, in the sociopolitical organizations and in associated labor. It was also stated that the problems of the unity of the market are covered by 12 federal laws but that another five laws, which to a certain extent regulate those affairs, are yet to be adopted. The mechanism of social accords in the market has also failed to function successfully.

It is expected that violations of the unity of the market will be discussed at one of the coming sessions of the Federal Chamber and a proposal to that effect was made at today's session.

BELGRADE BORBA VIEWS MACEDONIAN ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU212240 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[E. Vecovska report]

[Text] Skopje, 19 September--In the first 8 months of this year, Macedonia's economy achieved--under very difficult conditions--relatively good results, primarily in the material production and distribution. However, weaknesses which have been appearing, particularly in recent months, influence the trends in the Macedonian economy to such an extent that they may seriously jeopardize the positive achievements of the first half of this year.

This assessment was made at today's session of the Managing Board of the Chamber of Economy of Macedonia.

Including August, industrial production increased 10.2 percent and this is 2 percent more than the planned increase for the entire year. Similar results are expected in agricultural production, too. This demonstrates that production capacities in Macedonia are better utilized--productivity and economies in operations have increased. Due to this fact, the income of Macedonia's economy was 1.4 percent higher than the overall revenue. However, it is certain that inflationary trends contributed to such a dynamic growth.

Very good results have also been achieved in the distribution of net income. The organizations of associated labor increased allocations for strengthening reproduction and accumulative capability. (79.9 percent more than in the last period of last year). The increase in the funds for personal incomes of 29.2 percent also significantly lags behind the increase of net income of 38.6 percent.

In the introductory speech of Ismet Krifc, vice president of the Chamber of Economy of Macedonia, and in the discussion, it was pointed out that imports increased by 63 percent, double that of exports. And it was precisely this hign increase in imports that has undermined the republic's balance of payments position.

Unless we export we cannot import. The National Bank of Macedonia, Ismet Krifc said, now approves funds for imports only in exceptional cases, since there is no foreign exchange available. And reserves of many indispensable raw materials in associated labor of Macedonia are already completely exhausted or they do not exist.

From work organizations it is expected that they find a practical solution. By mutual agreements, it was said, work organizations must assess which products they can export and, on the basis of this, which they can import. The interested importers must participate directly with their funds in covering the differences between the domestic and world prices.

CROATIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PARTY ACTIVITY

AU212205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] Zagreb, 18 September, TANJUG--At its session today the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia discussed and adopted the immediate tasks resulting from the conclusions of the sixth session of the Central Committee held in May this year, which discussed the ideopolitical and organizational questions of activity of the League of Communists of Croatia and the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

The presidium decided to organize and to hold discussions in all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists of Croatia so as to prepare them more quickly for implementing the tasks facing the League of Communists. These discussions should contribute to a better preparation of the electoral conferences in the basic and the communal organizations of the League of Communists.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SERBIAN SAWP ACTIVITY

AU212210 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] Belgrade, 18 September, TANJUG--The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia held a session today under the chairmanship of Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic and discussed a report on the Serbian SAWP activity on organizing, promoting and implementing collective work and responsibility and on introducing a 1-year term for the office of president. Dragomir Milojevic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia and president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, explained the report.

The Presidium assessed the past activity of the Serbian SAWP as thorough. In a broad democratic debate, proposals were made which will make possible a successful realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. In the discussion on the cadre policy the need was stressed to find appropriate jobs for those cadres which will leave professional political work. The Presidium adopted the Serbian SAWP report.

The session also adopted a draft decision on amending the decision on membership fees in the League of Communists of Serbia.

VRHOVEC TELLS CROATIAN AKTIV OF HAVANA SUMMIT'S SUCCESS

LD212318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The political aktiv of the Socialist Republic of Croatia was today informed in detail about the course and results of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries held recently in Havana.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke about this in the large hall of the sociopolitical organizations' building. The hall was very full and the federal secretary's report was listened to very carefully, which demonstrates the enormous interest in the summit of nonalined countries which has just ended. Vrhovec explained in great detail and with examples the role and place of the nonalined countries in the movement.

VRHOVEC RECEIVED BY TITO BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR UN

LD211548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tara--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, before his departure for New York. Vrhovec will head the Yugoslav delegation at the 34th UN General Assembly session.

VRHOVEC-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

LD221216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for New York today at the head of the SFRY Delegation which will take part in the work of the 34th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

The members of the delegation are: Bogdan Crnobrnja, chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; Miljan Komatina, head of the SFRY's permanent mission to the UN; Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dr Vido Knezevic, head of the Department for International Organizations in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The 34th session of the UN General Assembly opened on 18 September and the general debate will begin on 24 September.

HEROIN SMUGGLING INCREASING ON YUGOSLAV BORDERS

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[Tihomir Nesic report]

[Summary] Dimitrovgrad, 18 September--After a pause of 15 years, heroin has again appeared at the Gradina border crossing near Dimitrovgrad. Tons of hashish are confiscated every year at this crossing point. The record was reached in 1976 when over 3,400 kilograms of this drug was confiscated. However, in the period from 1963 to 1978 no heroin was detected at the Gradina crossing point. Last year, 34 kilograms of heroin were found on smugglers and in the first 8 months of this year 27 kilograms of the drug have been found. Experience shows that more drugs are smuggled during the national holidays and the new year's holidays.

Regardless of how much is detected at the border, it is certain that a quantity of drugs will pass through the border crossing. There is hardly a place in an automobile, bus truck or train that has not been used for hiding drugs. Women, too, are increasingly [found to be] smuggling drugs, particularly those carrying small children in their arms. At the border crossing they would pinch their babies to make them cry so as to induce sympathy in customs officers.

Heroin is expensive and small quantities of it are smuggled at a time. That makes it very easy to hide in one's personal luggage, clothing or to affix it with plaster to one's body. A German woman was found with her brassiere full of heroin.

"For that reason the fact that 760 kilograms of hashish was confiscated in 8 months of this year causes less concern than the fact that 27 kilograms of heroin were confiscated. Customs officers believe that not much undetected hashish has slipped through, but they do not know how much heroin has passed through unnoticed. A 'factory' has obviously begun operating somewhere in the Middle East and until it is discovered, heroin will reach the Gradina border crossing and Western Europe, too. And 10 grams of heroin can destroy more lives than even 100 kilograms of hashish."

In recent years, traffic at the Gradina border crossing has diminished. Could it be that customs officers have contributed to the reduction in the number of passengers using the border crossing, and that drug smugglers are now using another route? No Yugoslav drug smuggler was caught at the Gradina border crossing this year or last year. Most numerous among drug smugglers are the Turks, and there are more and more from Western Europe, particularly West Germany. There was also not a single drug smuggler from an East European country.

TITOVO UZICE LIBRARY NAMED FOR EDVARD KARDELJ

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[Excerpts] Titovo Uzice--In line with the September celebrations [marking the anniversary of the 1941 liberation of Uzice] at the formal session of the National Library Council in Titovo Uzice today, this cultural institution was given the name of a great man of our workers and socialist movement and fighter for peace and development of self-management socialist relations--that of Comrade Edvard Kardelj. So to the name of Comrade Tito, which is borne with pride and love by this town and its main street, there has been added the name of Edvard Kardelj. During the celebrated Uzice Republic Comrade Kardelj was one of the editors of the wartime edition of the Uzice BORBA, member of the Supreme Headquarters and of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party. In proposing that a cultural institution in Titovo Uzice should have the name of a great man of the Yugoslav workers movement, the executive organs of sociopolitical organizations of Titovo Uzice bore in mind the wish of the working people and citizens that the memory of the personality and great revolutionary achievement of Edvard Kardelj, which in a creative way is present and lives in every cell of our self-management society, be preserved on a permanent basis.

MIKULIC OPENS SVETOZAREVO ACADEMIC GATHERING

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[Text] Svetozarevo--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opened the academic gathering at the fifth Stetozarevo meeting in the congress hall of the new Jagodina Hotel today by speaking on the theme "Svetozar Markovic [Serbian publicist and literary critic born in 1846] on the workers and the sociohistorical role of the working class."

According to Milovan Filipovic, secretary of the Svetozarevo League of Communist Municipal Committee, the purpose of the Svetozarevo meetings is to contribute to the celebration of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and the revolutionary trade union party jubilees.

The opening was attended by numerous academic and socio-political workers, including Zivan Vasiljecic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Milutin Milosevic, Spiro Galovic, Slavko Zecevic, Vitomir Petkovic and Dobrivoje Boskovic.

Opening the academic gathering at the Svetozarevo meetings, Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, voiced great respect for the work of the man and fighter whose thought and struggle served to inspire the gathering. Branko Mikulic said, among other things:

"By adopting the materialist view of the world, Svetozar Markovic proceeded in the whole of his work from economic laws as the basic factor of all social events and social development. His thoughts, for instance, on the organisation of work, productivity, distribution and association of labor constitute the beginning of the political economy of socialism in our country. Sevtozar Markovic's political views have elements of the visionary outlook of a true revolutionary and internationalist. His thesis on the existence--in dependence on the specific characterists and level of development of individual peoples--not only of the different roads to socialism but also of different forms of socialist society is of topical significance in today's conditions, as well.

"This circumstance compels us in our time to approach the question of the socio-historical role of the working class with great seriousness, because this question is of enormous theoretical significance and cannot be ignored in the everyday battles for a more just and brighter life of man. This is not a matter of the need to reject the ephemeral quasi-theoretical sophistry on the radical change of the revolutionary subject, on 'the historical outdatedness' of the role of the working class and on substituting some other social grouping such as the intelligentsia for it, which is what today's ultra leftists are advocating. Today no one who wishes to have his views considered seriously will question the historical certainty of the goals of the workers' movement, the role of the working class and all the political, economic, social, ethical and other consequences which are inevitable during the predestined progress along the historical road of human society's development. This makes us even more duty-bound to analyse and appraise, conscientiously and in a responsible way, the present and the future foundations of the structuring of the working class through the socio-economic framework of its present and future struggles and aspirations."

The academic gathering devoted to Svetozar Markovic's work on workers and the socio-historical role of the working class will continue today and tomorrow. This morning representatives of Svetozarevo's socio-political organizations and guests laid wreaths at Svetozar Markovic's grave. Academic workers from nearly all university centers in Yugoslavia are taking part in the work of this academic gathering.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Despite some difficulties, the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland is developing successfully. That was stated at a regular annual session of the Yugoslav-Polish trade chamber held in Zagreb. In the 1976-1980 period, it is planned that the overall trade between the two countries will reach the value of $3.3 billion, which is 1.5 times more than in the preceding 5-year period. Trade worth $1.8 billion was realized in the current period so far, while this year trade in both directions should total $730 million. In that connection it was stressed that efforts will have to be made to realize all the concluded transactions by the end of the year. Also pointed out was the need to balance the mutual commodity trade because last year Yugoslavia had a trade deficit in its trade with Poland. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN BORDER RALLY--A traditional Yugoslav-Bulgarian border rally of the populations of Serovo and Sandanski has been held in the little Bulgarian town of Sandanski. Some 15,000 people from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria attended the rally. The Macedonian dance and song ensemble Tanec from Skopje participated in the artistic program on the Yugoslav side. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Sep 79 AU]

SOUTH SLAVS IN HUNGARY--Dragomir Milojevic and Sandor Dobo, president and vice president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, respectively, have held talks in Belgrade with Marko Rus, president of the Democratic Union of Southern Slavs in Hungary. They discussed the activity of the democratic union in fostering the culture, education and language of members of the Yugoslav nationalities living in Hungary. Together with a group of Serbian artists from Hungary, Marko Rus has participated in the Vuk Karadzic festival in Trsic. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU]

BAKALI IN KARLOVAC--Mahmut Bakali, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is on a 2-day visit in Karlovac, yesterday had talks in the Karlovac Communal Conference of the League of Communists on topical economic and political questions. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

MACEDONIAN DEFENSE EXERCISE--The preparations for the "all in defense and protection" exercise, which will be held in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia on 13 and 14 October, are being successfully carried out throughout the republic. That was stated at the session of the republican staff for the exercise yesterday. Participants in the exercise announced a number of initiatives for organizing their own activities and in that connection it was said that it was necessary to achieve an organized inclusion into that exercise. To that end, it is necessary to involve the organizations of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and other organs and organizations. [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 13 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

KOSOVO ELECTRIC POWERPLANTS--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks in Pristina yesterday with representatives of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly on the possibilities for expanding the capacities for production of electric energy in the province. As was announced, the possibilities for constructing new thermoelectric plants with joint funds of the republics and provinces interested in using electric energy were discussed on the occasion. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

KOSOVO ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE--A session of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo yesterday, which was presided over by Dzavid Nimani, discussed several questions in the field of all-people's defense. As announced, the council discussed the problems of preparation of the basic organization of associated labor for defense and protection, adopted the materials which were submitted in that connection and sent them, together with draft conclusions, to the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 79 p 6 AU]